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2 April 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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AUSTRALIA

PROFESSOR CITES POSSIBILITY OF INDONESIAN INVASION

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 25 Jan 85 p 3

[Text]

SYDNEY.— Australia could be forced into a semi-military style dictatorship if Indonesian aspirations on Papua New Guinea resulted in war, Professor Manning Clark warned yesterday.

Professor Clark, a historian and lecturer at the Australian National University in Canberra, was speaking on Sydney radio.

He said one of the distinct possibilities for the future of Australia was that there was going to be a challenge from Indonesia.

"Indonesia will almost certainly raise the question of Eastern New Guinea. Now will Australia go to the assistance of Eastern New Guinea?" he said.

"If it doesn't, and Indonesia takes over Papua New Guinea, it will then go on to raise the question of the north of Australia, and if it does that, what will be the Australian reaction?"

CSO: 4200/621

AUSTRALIA

NEW FLAG EXAMPLES, POLL REPORTED

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 25 Jan 85 p 1

[Text]

AN opinion poll result shows an increasing number of Australians want a new flag, according to a group lobbying for a new flag by 1988.

The executive director of Ausflag 88, Mr Harold Scruby, said yesterday: "Previous surveys have suggested that a majority of Australians were happy with the current design. The tide is turning in favor of a new flag."

The results released yesterday showed the national flag was the favorite of 46 percent of people questioned. It was the most popular of five flags they were shown.

Ausflag 88 commissioned the survey by the research firm, ANOP, which in November and early December asked 2200 people which of five designs they would prefer to be the Australian flag.

Second favorite was a green and gold flag of a stylised kan-

garoo with a "shooting stars" Southern Cross (25 percent of the people surveyed).

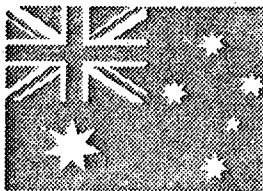
Third was a Southern Cross and stylised kangaroo in the centre section of a green and gold flag (10 percent).

Fourth was the New Zealand flag (6 percent) and fifth a red, white and blue combination of the Southern Cross and Federation Star separated by a "boom-crang" (4 percent).

Of the people surveyed, 7 percent said they preferred none of those but would like another flag, and 2 percent were undecided.

The Australian National Flag Association of Queensland president, Mr Rupert Goodman, said most other polls had shown 70 percent of Australians wanted to keep their flag.

"Our flag's been in place for more than 80 years," he said.



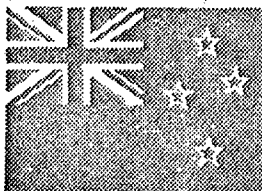
The support: 46 percent



25 percent



10 percent



6 percent



4 percent

AUSTRALIA

NATIONALIST IDENTITY IN ANTHEM, FLAG SEEN

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 25 Jan 85 p 8

[Editorial: "An Australian Identity"]

[Text] TOMORROW is Australia Day. We will be celebrating the 197th anniversary of the European colonisation of our continent, flags will be hoisted and songs will be sung – but whose flag and what songs?

It will be the first Australia Day since Federation that we have had our own national anthem to sing, a fact of which very few people seem aware. Advance Australia Fair was officially proclaimed as the national anthem by the Governor-General on April 19 last year. Unfortunately, the Federal Government's public relations campaign to promote the new anthem has been less than dynamic. Most Australians are aware that the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, changed the words of the anthem to make them "less sexist", but few can sing more than the opening line and the refrain.

Those of us who do not know at least the first verse really should be ashamed. While patriotism can be a dangerous thing if taken to extremes, it is a sad reflection on our national pride if we cannot sing our national anthem – even if we think it is not the most stirring of tunes or resent the fact that we were not asked if we would like it as our new anthem.

At the same time he proclaimed the new national anthem, the Governor-General also proclaimed green and gold to be our national colours, confirming what every sporting team

that has toured overseas already knew. That proclamation, however, has left us in the odd position of being one of the few countries in the world whose national colours do not appear on its national flag.

A survey we publish today claims that a majority of Australians are unhappy with the present Australian flag, the familiar blue ensign with the Union Jack in the top corner, the Commonwealth star below it and the Southern Cross on the other half. Admittedly, the survey was commissioned by an organisation that is pushing for us to have a new flag in time for the Bicentenary and the present flag did top the poll in popularity – but it was, nonetheless, not the "preferred design" of some 54 per cent of those surveyed.

Careful observation of those, all too rare, occasions on which Australians wave flags reveals that, since September 1983, the most popular "Australian" flag seems to have been a rampant yellow kangaroo, wearing red boxing gloves, on a green field. This "flag", a marketing symbol for Alan Bond's America's Cup challenge, has captured the Australian imagination as no other totem of recent times has done.

While it would never be suitable as a national flag, the boxing kangaroo would indicate that there is a desire for a popular and easily identified Australian flag. We are now three

years from the Bicentenary. During those three years we must have another Federal election. Should a number of suitable flag designs be unearthed in the next two years, a referendum, so the people can make their choice as to whether or not they want a new flag, could be held in conjunction with the election at minimal cost.

A new Australian flag might be a nice Bicentennial gift for us all.

CSO: 4200/621

AUSTRALIA

CABINET EXPECTED TO APPROVE LOCAL SUBMARINE CONTRACT

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Peter Young]

[Text]

THE Federal Cabinet is expected soon to approve a recommendation that a new fleet of submarines be assembled in Western Australia, with component parts manufactured at yards throughout the nation.

The long-awaited decision will follow an announcement of the two States on the short list of contenders for the \$1500 million project.

The Cabinet is expected to announce the decision, now the Navy has withdrawn its demand for a review by the defence bureaucracy.

The two leading contenders are believed to be the British 2400A and the German IKL2000. The other contenders are the German TRT1700A, the French CD3, the Dutch Walrus and the Swedish Type 471, each of which is of first-class design.

The Navy will make no official comment, but it is known that it has looked closely at the nuclear-powered option put forward by the Opposition defence spokesman, Mr Ian Sinclair. While the cost would be something like 20 per cent more, the cost effectiveness in terms of range, speed and patrol coverage is estimated to be more than 50 per cent greater.

The decision to build the fleet in Western Australia would suit the Navy's long-term aims of having a facility on the west coast, in addition to the existing support systems on the eastern side of Australia.

It would also spread the work among the other States, helping to maintain valuable expertise in existing yards and defusing strong political pressures being applied by the premiers of NSW, South Australia, Queensland and Victoria to obtain the order for their own shipyards.

The first submarine will be built overseas, but the rest will be made and assembled in Australia. The winning boat is not expected to exceed 2000 tonnes and component parts and modules could easily be transported to the assembly point by road or rail.

The Minister for Defence, Mr Beazley, is known to favour the project and the offensive and defensive capability provided by a flexible submarine force. He is also believed to have been concerned that such fundamental questioning of the project by defence bureaucrats should have been made at this stage.

As a result, the final recommendations of the Navy project team were put before the Defence Force Structure Committee yesterday morning, with a submission planned to go to the Cabinet towards the end of this month for a decision and announcement of a short list of two suppliers in early March.

The two finalists out of the field of six contenders will then be funded to prepare project definition studies for the design, production and logistic support of their boats. These findings will be evaluated by the Navy, after which the successful tender will be

announced some time near the end of this year.

The number of boats to be bought has not been decided and much will depend on available funding and competing demands within the department. Tenders, however, have been requested on the basis of four and six boats, with an option for another two. Tenders have also been closely tied to the maximum Australian content with a view to providing a local support capability for the life of the boats.

The Navy hopes for the full order of six boats, but New Zealand, which is believed to have agreed to participate in the project definition studies, could well decide to have two additional boats built in Australia under the same contract.

Such an extra workload would reduce costs considerably, while bringing commonality of operational capability and support between the two countries.

The existing fleet of six Oberon-class submarines has been extensively refitted and updated with new systems and still poses a formidable deterrent capability in our region. They have also proved themselves successful in tropical waters, and in the surveillance role, because of their quiet-running characteristics. Their design hull life is expected to run out by the mid-1990s.

The new submarines are planned to enter service around that time, perhaps in 1991-92. Though of similar, conventional, diesel-electric design, they will be equipped with latest-technology sensing and weapons systems.

Their role will be to provide maritime strike, surveillance, anti-submarine and anti-shiping capability, as well as mine-laying and support for special operations and training.

CSO: 4200/621

AUSTRALIA

NATION CONSIDERED RISK ZONE BY SHIPPERS; STRIKES CITED

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 31 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Carmel McCauley]

[Text]

THE Australian Chamber of Shipping yesterday admitted Australia was considered by some international ship owners as a war risk zone but would not say whether delays to foreign shipping caused by unions were responsible.

The chamber's research officer, Mr Mark Bradbury, said that while it was true Australia was excluded from Institute Warranty Limits (IWL), "the reason for this is not because Australia is a war risk zone".

Mr Bradbury would not give reasons for Australia's exclusion from IWL.

IWL is a category used in shipping documents which identifies destinations considered risky and therefore placed outside of standard insurance cover.

Mr Bradbury said that at a meeting yesterday the chamber "expressed concern" that Australia had been included in a trading contract clause which restricted the international trading of Australian vessels.

The clause was included in a contract drawn up by a South-

East Asian ship owner so that anyone chartering his vessels would have to pay an extra premium if they wanted to trade through Australian ports.

The clause quoted Australian exclusion from IWL and said charterers would have to pay their crew a bonus of \$US500 (\$A617) if they called at communist or communist-controlled countries.

Australia was included in the list of communist countries.

Mr Bradbury said he could not explain why Australia was the only non-communist country placed in the list.

"Any organisation or person involved with the Australian shipping industry would naturally be gravely concerned at the wording of the clause," Mr Bradbury said.

The chamber would investigate whether use of the clause was "an isolated instance of a ship owner placing stipulations on the trading of his vessels to Australia, or was a practice which was likely to become more widespread".

AUSTRALIA

INCREASING SALT LEVELS ENDANGER NSW AGRICULTURE

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 Jan 85 p 4

[Article by Greg Roberts]

[Text]

The future of agriculture on the plains of western NSW is in jeopardy because of increasing salt levels and water-logging in the soil.

Thousands of trees have died in recent years and citrus, wheat and rice crops have all been seriously affected. According to the experts, the problems have only just begun.

The crisis is a legacy of decades of intensive irrigation which, although vital to the viability of large-scale agricultural development in the inland, now threatens its very existence.

The NSW and Federal Governments are spending millions of dollars in a concerted effort to contain the problem.

On many farms, the soil is now either too salty to support plant growth, or it is water-logged. This occurs when it becomes permanently saturated by a rising water table — the natural basin of underground water. It is then too wet to allow the roots of plants the "breathing space" necessary for their survival.

In addition to crops, irrigated pastures for grazing cattle and sheep have suffered.

At risk are more than 2,500 farms covering more than a million hectares of land in the Lachlan Valley, Murray and Murrumbidgee agricultural divisions in the south-west of the State.

For the past 10 years, Mr Hans Shroo has been researching the

problem for the NSW Water Resources Commission in the Deniliquin area, near the Victorian border.

He says the water table is usually well below the ground surface — at a depth of 10 metres or more. When the soil is irrigated over a long period of time, the water table rises and now, in some places, it is just below the surface. It can rise by as much as a metre in 12 months.

"The underground soils contain high levels of salt, and the water table itself is very salty in places," Mr Shroo said. "So when it rises close to the surface, it brings the salt with it. Some of this water has a salt level of 20,000 parts per million. Seawater has 30,000 parts — so you can see just how salty it is."

So salty, in fact, that salt will soon be commercially mined from underground water which has been pumped into an evaporation basin at Tullakool, west of Deniliquin.

The basin is part of a joint NSW-Federal Government project which has cost \$15 million since it was started six years ago. It involves 23 electric pumps extracting water from about 80 farms in the region. The water is pumped into the 720-hectare basin where it evaporates.

"Even though it is so costly, that allows us to deal only with the worst-affected areas," Mr Shroo said. "The problem was ignored by successive State Governments, and it is only recently

that they have started to come to grips with it."

Although south-west NSW has been under intensive irrigation since the 1930s, it is only in the past few years that the problem has become visible. Today, groves of dead trees dotted all over the plains are a stark reminder of it.

According to Mr Shroo, farmers trying to sell their salt-affected properties are bulldozing the dead trees and burning them: "Nobody will buy a property if they can see that it is obviously affected," he said.

"Unfortunately, if we continue with irrigation there will soon be very large areas that will be destroyed."

Mr Ken Lugsdin has been growing rice on his property north-east of Hay for the past eight years.

"I estimate that my crop is suffering an annual 25 per cent reduction because of water-logging and salinity," he said. "I think the long-term prospects of growing rice in this area are very dim. I feel completely powerless about it."

In the southern Riverina irrigation districts alone, 3,000 hectares of land, representing an annual production worth \$2 million, have been lost completely, and thousands more have been hit to some extent.

CSO: 4200/611

AUSTRALIA

SUGAR INDUSTRY SEEKS FEDERAL LOAN TO AVERT 'COLLAPSE'

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 21 Jan 85 p 15

[Article by Tracey Aubin]

[Text]

Unless the sugar industry receives a loan of \$81 million from the Federal Government, farmers say it will soon collapse.

At least \$4 million is required immediately for the industry to exist into the next season.

The chairman of the NSW Sugar Milling Co-operative Ltd, Mr Don McRae, said the industry was facing its biggest crisis. If financial aid is not given, the sugar industry will face ruin and NSW may permanently lose it.

"The \$4 million will only cushion our financial problems. It will not in any way solve them," he said. "What we need is an on-going commitment of funds. It is the only way we will be able to survive."

The industry is more than 100 years old, operating in the Clarence, Richmond and Tweed River areas of northern NSW. At least 1,200 families in the State are directly dependent on the product for their livelihood. The three mills alone employ 370 people directly, and an additional 250 people in the transport and harvesting of cane.

The region has 600 independent cane growers, most of whom have cane as their sole source of income. Growers are at present receiving less for their crop than it is costing them to produce.

One grower said it cost him \$19.41 to produce each tonne of sugar cane last year. The return for the 1983/84 season was just

\$16.70 per tonne. He estimates it will cost him about \$21 a tonne this year.

Four years ago, he probably would have received \$33 for each tonne. Prospects this year are even slimmer. He believes he will get only \$13 a tonne.

According to Mr McRae, the sugar industry has generated an average of \$53 million over the past five years, and has demonstrated many times that it is a viable industry.

"Using the multiplier effect, the industry generates more than \$200 million into the North Coast," he said. "This could be permanently lost if assistance is not given soon."

The crisis has been caused by a number of factors, originating in the low world market price for sugar. These result from a worldwide surplus caused by an imbalance between supply and demand, rapid expansion of subsidised EEC beet sugar and competition from high fructose corn syrup as an alternative to sugar.

Coca-Cola in the US, traditionally one of the international sugar industry's best customers, has gone completely over to corn fructose, which now represents 40 per cent of the market.

Requests to the Minister for Primary Industry, Mr Kerin, have so far not been met.

In a recent letter to the co-operative, Mr Kerin said that funds were not available.

AUSTRALIA

FARMERS FEDERATION CONSIDERS BOYCOTT AGAINST EEC

Brisbane THE COURIER MAIL in English 25 Jan 85 p 3

[Article by Wallace Brown]

[Text]

A NATIONAL Farmers Federation delegation will investigate the effectiveness of a boycott of European imports by Australian farmers.

It also will examine whether Australia should join other countries to force a pressure bloc against the European Economic Community.

These could be the next shots in the trade war with Europe, as Australia tries to counter dumping of subsidised agricultural products by the EEC in traditional Australian markets.

The federation senior vice-president, Mr Michael Shanahan of South Australia, and the executive director, Mr John Whitelaw of Canberra, will leave for London and Brussels today.

They will be joined in Europe next week by the federation president, Mr Ian McLachlan of South Australia, and key government advisers, including the Primary Industry Department secretary, Mr Lindsay Duthie.

At issue are the Australian sugar, beef, dairy, wine, dried fruits

and grain industries.

The federation delegation will be in advance of the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, who will confer in Brussels with the EEC president, Mr Delors, on February 4.

Mr Hawke then will go to New York and Washington for talks with President Reagan.

In his Brussels meetings with EEC leaders, Mr Hawke will be accompanied by the Federal Primary Industry Minister, Mr Kerin.

Mr Whitelaw said yesterday the federation would brief Mr Hawke in Brussels.

Mr Whitelaw said: "We will look at ways to increase pressure on the EEC to try to get an assurance there will be no dumping of subsidised farm produce into our Pacific markets.

"North America, Canada and New Zealand all stand to lose markets if the EEC does this.

"The problem is of huge proportions and Australian farmers cannot afford to sit back and accept the inevitability of European damage to their \$10 million world markets."

CSO: 4200/621

AUSTRALIA

OECD: WORLD SURPLUSES SPELL BAD YEAR FOR LOCAL FARMERS

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 26-27 Jan 85 p 23

[Article by Nigel Austin]

[Text]

THE Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) yesterday painted a grim picture for Australian farmers this year because of large world surpluses of nearly all agricultural commodities, which, until recently, mainly consisted of dairy and sugar products.

Australian beef, mutton, sugar and dairy products all face a particularly difficult year.

Beef exports could meet acute competition in the next three years because supplies in most major exporting countries are increasing, with Brazil and Argentina, both non-OECD countries, threatening keen competition for Australian beef exports in coming years.

The situation might become even more acute in subsequent years as supplies increased cyclically in Australia, New Zealand and most other major exporting countries, the OECD says.

North America will continue to have a strong influence on Australian and New Zealand beef exports and, with the effects of the drought at last wearing off, production is expected to be on an upward trend by 1987.

The recovery will be relatively modest, particularly in Australia, where the availability of beef is likely to be below the more traditional levels of the early 1980s, the report says.

It forecast Australian sheepmeat production to recover to about 547,000 tonnes in 1987, with the market fragile and competition intense.

Uncertainties in the world market, particularly for mutton, which makes up the bulk of Australia's sheepmeat exports, will offset any rapid recovery from the drought, the report predicts.

The world sugar industry may become even more volatile and trade could fall along with world consumption, the Paris-based body says.

Sugar prices have fallen steadily in past year and remunerative prices will not be achieved until world agricultural and trading policies are made more responsive to supply and demand.

"The constraint on increased consumption due to the continuing debt crisis in developing countries, and the market penetration of alternative sweeteners in developing countries, will lengthen the period of low prices in the world sugar price cycle," the OECD report said.

Sugar producers are bound to react to consistently low prices and governments will review their policies as the burden of financing surplus production becomes excessive.

The OECD predicts world cereal production will continue to increase, but at a slower rate than in recent years with Australia, Canada, Argentina and China producing less and the United States, the EEC and the USSR more.

Wheat supplies are very heavy and trade prospects rely considerably on the level of imports by the Soviet Union, the OECD says.

The general manager of Dalgety Farmers Ltd, Mr Bruce Vaughan, said Australian agriculture's basic problem was its heavy dependence on export markets.

The profitability of agriculture will remain low until productivity and aggregation of properties to further increase productivity is achieved.

He said Australia would have fewer farmers in future, a problem for the nation because the country already was sparsely populated. If a significant number of farmers were forced off the land, the repercussions for the nation would be severe, Mr Vaughan said.

"For the balanced good health of the nation, the needs and concerns of farmers should be heeded more closely by some sectors of government and city populations," Mr Vaughan said.

Mr Vaughan, also a board member of the Australian Meat and Livestock Corp, said there was a need for more vigorous marketing of meat on both a domestic and international basis.

Mr Vaughan said the outlook for mutton was the main worry for the Australian agriculture sector this year. A lot of effort will be needed to make sure prices were even reasonable, he said.

AUSTRALIA

MONEY SUPPLY TARGETS DROPPED IN WAKE OF 'BLOWOUT'

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 30 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Paul Ellercamp]

[Text]

THE Federal Government yesterday abandoned its money supply growth targets for 1984-85, conceding that the money supply had blown out well beyond its Budget forecast for reasons it could not explain.

The abandonment, or "suspension", to use the official term, came as the Reserve Bank issued money supply figures for December showing a growth rate of 11.8 per cent -- well above the Budget forecast of 8-10 per cent.

The blowout is thought to be a function of financial deregulation as banks, merchant banks and finance companies wage a vigorous war to increase their market shares.

Officials believed it would not seriously affect interest rates or inflation, given that the Government's financial controls were still quite tight, despite the blowout.

They said similar effects had been felt in the United States, Britain and Canada following financial deregulation there.

But they also admitted they were largely powerless to explain the blowout with certainty or to reign it back without causing a credit squeeze and chopping off economic recovery.

The Reserve Bank figures show an 11.8 per cent money growth rate during December, the same as during November.

Observers had expected the December figure to fall back towards 10 per cent as growth rates for previous months had included the sharp capital in-

flow of December 1983, which followed the floating of the dollar.

This did not happen and government officials could only offer suggestions yesterday as to why.

A five-page technical statement issued by the Treasurer, Mr Keating, yesterday attempted to explain the reasons why the Budget's growth targets for the standard M3 measure of money supply could not be met, why new targets could not be set, and why the Government could not properly explain the phenomenon.

What it all boiled down to was that the standard M3 growth had blown out well beyond the 8-10 per cent estimates, the Government could not explain why but it did not think it would lead to higher inflation or force up interest rates, because controls are still rather tight.

The suggestion put forward by government officials is that financial deregulation and the threat of foreign banks coming into the market have forced the existing financial institutions to market themselves aggressively, and seek out new and larger markets.

The effect has been to increase M3, which is largely bank deposits and advances.

The increased activity of the non-bank sector has also increased the broad measure of money, which includes M3 and private sector borrowings by non-bank institutions.

Yesterday's figures show the growth rate in the broad money measure in December running at 14.7 per cent, which is the highest since June 1981.

This increased activity seems to have taken off last December, and made up for the fact that the capital inflow which accompanied the dollar float the previous December was not taken into the new figures.

Government officials said the effect of deregulation on the money supply was so unknown that they could only sit back and watch the indicators on a day-to-day basis to try to work out exactly what was causing it.

The acting Opposition spokesman on Treasury matters, Mr John Moore, said the suspension of the money supply target was "a panic response".

"It is an admission by the Government that inflationary pressures are mounting in Australia largely due to inappropriate government policies," he said.

It appeared there had been a resumption of inflationary expectations leading to high levels of private borrowings despite near-record real interest rates. There was increasing concern that the Government was "botching" the fight against inflation.

CSO: 4200/621

CAMBODIA

CHEA SIM SPEAKS AT CLOSING OF WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

BK081415 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Speech by Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, at closing ceremony of the first 'five-good' women conference held in Phnom Penh on 7 March--recorded]

[Text] During the past 3 days, all comrades and delegates made every effort in examining and drawing experience from one another and evaluated the outcome of the 'five-good' women campaign carried out by all women and women's units at all levels--from local, village, commune, municipal, provincial, ministerial, and departmental to central levels.

On behalf of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, the KUFNCD, and the national assembly of the PRK, I sincerely inform all fraternal women that our party, fatherland, and people are very proud of the big achievements made by our women in all tasks of serving the noble cause of our Cambodian revolution. I highly value the model units and women who have been named outstanding and good women in the 'five-good' Cambodian women's emulation movement. I commend those women who have made good deeds to the point that in the future they may implement well the 'five-good' points of women and become outstanding women. Moreover, there are many women who have fulfilled two and three good points and who are pledging to make more feats in order to gain outstanding title in this 'five good' movement within the near future. All this clearly shows that the present-day Cambodian women are much different and more advanced than those in the past.

Dear women: During the past more than 6 years, many women have heightened their sense of responsibility with regard to the family and social tasks. They have developed the traditions of Cambodian women who are industrious, persevering, thrifty, restrained, and humble but courageous and firm and do not yield to difficulties, obstacles, or enemies. Here before us, there are many outstanding women who are capable of increasing production for the collective and for the improvement of their families' living standards; who are skillful in arranging family order and in educating and turning their children into good children and capable, courageous, and loyal youths who are earnest in cultural, political, and technical studies; who have good relations with relatives and friends near or far; and who unite firmly with and assist the combatants, especially the Vietnamese volunteers and experts who are carrying out their

internationalist duties in Cambodia. Moreover, there are many women who have been active in the tasks of building the self-defense armed forces for serving the combat; who have taken part in the border defense movement; and who have correctly implemented well the party-state lines and laws, arresting the enemy elements, persuading misled persons to return to the fold, and helping in enabling those who are stuck in the enemy ranks to return to their families.

Briefly speaking, within only 6 years, we could build many new women who are well aware of and implement well their roles of being genuine citizens enjoying the rights to master their own destiny; who serve the independent, peaceful, and democratic Cambodian fatherland; who have been freed from the backward customs, from [words indistinct], and from the state of being disparaged by others. Our party is very proud and confident that in the future the number of outstanding or new women will increase steadily. This is a potent factor among all the fundamental factors for building a country toward genuine socialism. As Lenin said: In a given society, the level of women's liberation is a yardstick for measuring the level of the entire society's liberation. Socialist revolution cannot be accomplished without the participation of massive numbers of female workers.

Lenin further said: the participation of women in the revolutionary movement, the total liberation of women, and the conferring of equal rights on women are essentials for both workers and all the oppressed.

Dear women, this 'five-good' women conference is winding up successfully with brilliant results.

Women throughout the world observe 8 March as the day of women's equal rights and freedoms as well as the day of women's struggle for peace.

I would like to inform the fraternal women who are participants in the conference of the 'five-good' women emulation movement about the key tasks of our citizens, particularly the Cambodian women inside and outside the country that they must enhance the spirit of genuine patriotism simultaneously with the spirit of socialist internationalist solidarity. To be genuinely patriotic means to enhance the rights to be masters of national destiny; oppose all acts of persecution, coercion, and intimidation against the people; and always nurture hatred against the enemies; relentlessly heighten the will to fight and sacrifice everything for the defense and construction of the fatherland. You must pay attention to persuading the misled persons to desert the enemy ranks and urge (?your) husbands, sons, and relatives to return to live with our revolution. You must hold that those families whose husbands, sons, or relatives are in the enemy ranks are also in a difficult situation. You must heighten the spirit of revolutionary vigilance even higher. Each woman is regarded as a guerrilla combatant and a [words indistinct] who simultaneously fights the enemies, increases production, and strive to build genuine revolutionary forces, particularly in contribution to building firm localities, villages, and communes. It is imperative to stimulate the drive to increase production and handicrafts and strive to successfully fulfill the 1985 tasks. You must cherish socialism and assist each other. Particularly, you must

consolidate the solidarity of Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries, and the progressive forces in the world.

The KPRP defines clearly that women have immense roles and tasks in the society. Therefore, you should strive to consolidate and expand your feats gained in the past and inculcate this spirit of patriotism in other women. What is more significant is that all women must strive to educate your children so as to implant and expand their spirit among them. Where there is patriotism there is militant labor. Only if there is resolution to serve the struggle can there be creativeness, and creativeness breeds effectiveness. This means that self-reliance is promoted.

The report on the outcome of the 'five-good' women movement drawn up by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association brought us great pride over the achievements scored through spirit of patriotism by our fraternal women in the forms of agricultural production, industrial production, in serving combat, in combat readiness, in carrying out well the patriotic national defense labor, in persuading misled persons to return to the fold, and various other tasks.

We see clearly that the enemies are still strong. The Beijing Chinese and other reactionaries are still tricky. We must heighten our vigilance and be combat ready at all times while striving to surmount the bad consequences left behind by natural disasters in 1984. To carry out our tasks well requires us to fulfill the following factors:

Women must closely cooperate with the guerrillas, militiamen, armed forces, and security forces in the current combat which is at the stage of offensive mastery; must pledge not to allow their husbands or sons to serve the enemies; must prevent dishonest merchants from buying our rice; and must enhance a sense of thrift.

Carrying out these tasks well means that we earnestly contribute to the national defense and construction movement in accordance with the council of ministers' emulation plans. By carrying out these tasks well, we will be able to smash the enemies' maneuvers. Local cadres and people can carry out these tasks well because they are directly involved in this work. For this reason, women in all localities and at all levels should actively take part in the emulation movement of the women's associations and strive to build and turn yourselves into new women and the strong and inexhaustible source of strength of the Cambodian fatherland serving the cause of defending and building Cambodia, thus making it advance step by step toward socialism.

On this occasion of the 75th anniversary of the 8 March international women's day, may peace and happiness be with all women and children in the world.
[applause]

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

'GUIDELINE' ON HOW TO MARK LAO ANNIVERSARIES

BK151118 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 14 Mar 85

[9 March "Guideline" of the KPRP Central Committee Propaganda and Education Commission]

[Text] Implementing the party Central Committee secretariat Decision No. 01 dated 8 January 1985 dealing with the celebration of major anniversaries in 1985, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission would like to make a number of specific instructions as follows:

The 30th founding anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the 6th anniversary of the agreement on Cambodia-Laos all-round cooperation, and the Cambodia-Laos solidarity day fall on 22 March 1985.

I. Objectives and desiderata:

A. Clearly indicate the history of resolute struggle of the LPRP and the immense, all-round achievements made by the fraternal Lao people under party leadership.

B. Clearly show that the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese parties were born out of the same source, namely the Indochinese Communist Party, and that the solidarity of the three parties and three peoples was forged in the struggle against the common enemy, namely the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and, presently, Beijing expansionism-hegemonism and all its lackeys.

C. Expose the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other international reactionaries who attempt to undermine the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and split the bonds of militant solidarity of the Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese nations. Teach a sense of revolutionary vigilance and close solidarity under the leadership of the KPRP. Boost the will for self-reliance and international socialist solidarity, particularly solidarity with Vietnam, Laos, and the Soviet Union. Carry out well immediate tasks and duties in contribution to promoting the cause of defending and building the fatherland.

II. Organizational measures:

A. At the central level, the permanent committee for organizing national and international holidays and the Cambodia-Laos Friendship Association must cooperate with the Phnom Penh municipality, the Information and Culture Ministry, and related ministries and offices in organizing a solemn meeting on 22 March 1985.

B. All provinces and cities throughout the country must organize meetings.

C. All ministries, offices, factories, enterprises, schools, armed forces units, hospitals, hamlets, communes, and solidarity groups for production must organize teach-ins on the history of the LPRP. The contents of the teach-in must be taken from the propaganda documents on the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP compiled by the Central Propaganda and Education Commission.

D. All units and localities must organize a labor day in their respective units and localities to mark the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the Cambodia-Laos solidarity day on 22 March.

E. Newspapers, the radio, the television, and SPK must have propaganda programs between 20 and 26 March 1985 based on the objectives and desiderata as described above.

The Central Propaganda and Education Commission warmly hopes that all provinces and cities will successfully implement this guideline. All units, provinces, and cities must send reports to the Central Propaganda and Education Commission before 31 March 1985 so that results can be summed up and submitted to the party Central Committee Secretariat.

Slogans: 1. Hail the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP! 2. May the long-lasting solidarity and all-round cooperation among Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos last forever! 3. Long live proletarian internationalism! 4. Long live the glorious LPRP! 5. Long live the glorious KPRP!

Phnom Penh, 9 March 1985

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

CULTURAL DELEGATIONS VISIT ANGKOR TEMPLES

BK060941 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] On the morning of 3 March, Cambodian, Lao, Vietnamese, and Soviet cultural delegations, accompanied by Comrade Chheng Phon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of information and culture; Comrade Chey Sophea, deputy minister; and cadres of the Information and Culture Ministry, visited the Angkor temples.

On this occasion, the cultural delegations from Laos, Vietnam, and the Soviet Union highly appreciated the historic and renowned achievement of these buildings in comparison to various buildings that are part of the cultural heritage of many countries the world over. The delegations praised the achievements of Cambodian workers, who are diligent and loyal. The delegations added that during the past 6 years, the party and people have taken care of the Angkor temples and other cultural properties and also have paid attention to improving them.

In response to these impressions, Comrade (Dit Saroeun), member of the provincial people's revolutionary committee and head of the information, propaganda, and culture service of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, affirmed the province' revival which, during the past 6 years, has made progress in every field--particularly in early 1985 when our Army, state authorities, and people cooperated with the Vietnamese Army to smash bandits along the Cambodian-Thai border and to deal them heavy blows. Comrade (Dit Saroeun) also talked about the economic and social tasks of the province, which have achieved remarkable results.

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

HENG SAMRIN SENDS THANKS TO BULGARIAN LEADERS

BK051205 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Comrade Grisha Filipov, Politburo member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for condoling the death of Comrade Chan Si. The message notes:

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Cambodian people as a whole and in my own name, I would like to express deep thanks to you for expressing condolences over the death of Comrade Chan Si, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, an outstanding son of the Cambodian people who actively participated in the struggle against the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and Chinese expansionists in order to liberate the nation and serve the cause of peace and socialism.

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

HUN SEN THANKS CSSR'S STROUGAL FOR MESSAGE

BK070905 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, head of the government of the CSSR, for congratulating him on his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. The message noted: I express wholehearted thanks and fraternal feelings to you for sending me warm congratulations on my election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK. With our strong bonds of friendship and close solidarity, and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our two parties, states, and peoples are striving courageously and righteously to save all of mankind from the danger of nuclear war as well as to bring about social progress and peace in the world.

I firmly hope and believe that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the PRK and the CSSR will steadily develop in the interests of our two nations.

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

BOU THANG RECEIVES LAO FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

BK120807 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] On the morning of 10 March, at the National Defense Ministry, Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and national defense minister, cordially and warmly received a delegation from the Lao-Cambodian Friendship Association led by Comrade Kou Souvannamethi, Lao justice minister and vice chairman of the Lao-Cambodian Friendship Association, during the delegation's visit to Cambodia.

In an atmosphere of happiness, Comrade Bou Thang highly appreciated the visit by the fraternal delegation which shows more clearly the relations of solidarity and cooperation between Cambodia and Laos, particularly the strengthening of the two countries' associations for the common goal of peace and socialism. Furthermore, Comrade Bou Thang strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists who have colluded with the Beijing Chinese hegemonist-expansionists and the Thai rightist circles in an attempt to destroy the peaceful life of the three Indochinese peoples and to create tension in Southeast Asia.

Replying, Comrade Kou Souvannamethi greatly appreciated the achievements of the Cambodian people during the past 6 years, in particular the successes of the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces with the cooperation of the Vietnamese volunteer army in their operations to sweep up the refuge of the Pol Pot, Sihanouk, and Son Sann bandits along the Cambodian-Thai border early this dry season. The comrade also affirmed that the Lao party, government, and people in their just cause to build the country toward socialism.

CSO: 4212/51

2 April 1985

CAMBODIA

HENG SAMRIN MESSAGE OF THANKS TO POLISH LEADERS

BK140837 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Mar 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, for their message of condolence on death of the late Comrade Chan Si. The message said, in part:

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the PRK councils of state and ministers, the family of the deceased, and all Cambodian people, I profoundly thank you for joining us in mourning the death of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, the outstanding son of the Cambodian people who, throughout his life, actively joined in the struggle against the French colonialists, U.S. imperialists, and Beijing expansionists and for national liberation and the cause of peace and socialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish you good health and many more victories.

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

CHEA SOTH RECEIVES GDR MINISTRY DELEGATION

BK150753 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 14 Mar 85

[Text] At the office of the Council of Ministers on 13 March, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, received and had cordial talks with the delegation of the GDR Ministry of University and Technical School Affairs led by Comrade Gerhard Engel, deputy minister of university and technical school affairs, on an official friendship visit to the PRK.

Comrade Chea Soth expressed warm welcome to and highly valued the GDR delegation's visit to the PRK as a significant contribution to the restoration and development of Cambodia's education. He expressed sincere gratitude to the German Government and people for their valuable contribution to the restoration and construction of the Cambodian fatherland, particularly to the cooperation in cultural, scientific, and technical fields between the PRK and GDR.

On the same occasion, Comrade Gerhard Engel expressed great admiration for the victories and rapid progress made by the Cambodian people during the past 6 years. He expressed great joy over the development of [words indistinct] and cooperation between the two parties and governments, particularly the good relations and cooperation in the fields of education, science, and technology. He voiced full support for the good-will initiatives for peace in Southeast Asia proposed by the three countries--Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

HUN SEN SPEAKS AT CLOSE OF FINANCE MEETING

BK061513 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] The meeting to sum up 1984 finance work concluded on the afternoon of 4 March after 5 days of work.

During the meeting, the participants discussed finance work and adopted good experiences to be implemented next year to increase income for the state budget. They noted that the implementation of finance work in 1984 received satisfactory results. These results are clear evidence of the high spirit of responsible cadres and employees in the finance field throughout the country, who are firmly confident of the correct leadership of the KPRP.

Speaking at the closing ceremony of this meeting, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign minister, recommended to all participants that they make every effort to fulfill their duty in the 1985 finance work to increase production in the agricultural, industrial, and trade fields--particularly the paddy and rubber production to increase income for the state budget.

In the end, the meeting handed banners, certificates, and letters to outstanding offices, units, and individuals who had performed their duties excellently in the past. Among these offices and units, the finance office of Battambang Province received the banner from the Council of Ministers.

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

HUN SEN OPENS AGRICULTURE MINISTRY MEETING

BK010211 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Feb 85

[Text] The agriculture ministry held a meeting at the former royal palace on 26 February to sum up work in 1984 and to set targets for implementation in 1985. Cadres from various municipal and provincial agricultural offices attended the meeting which will continue until 2 March.

In his opening speech, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, noted: agriculture is one of the most important factors for the firm buildup of the PRK's economy. This is why our party and revolutionary authorities have attentively taken various measures to develop this area and thereby improving our people's living standards.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers called on all participants to hold in-depth discussion based on past experiences so as to advance our agriculture toward greater successes. At the same time, the comrade noted various significant points for the success of agricultural production, such as factors concerning the expansion of crop land, fertilizer, crop strains, the use of water, and the arrangement of manpower. The comrade particularly stressed the strengthening of production solidarity teams so as to turn them into genuine organizations of the peasants.

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS AGRICULTURE MINISTRY'S MEETING

BK061543 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 2 March, the Agriculture Ministry's meeting to sum up 1984 results was concluded after 5 days of work. The meeting, with highest constructive spirit, discussed the report summing up the 1984 achievements and the targets and tasks to be implemented in 1985. Along with this, delegates from provinces and municipalities reported on the real situation in their localities and provided good experiences for the benefit of successfully implementing the 1985 tasks. The meeting noted that during the past agricultural production season, the entire country had encountered serious natural disasters caused by floods and drought, hindering our production work. However, with the high sense on improvisation of our state authorities and people, some localities had done well in their tasks. These include the provinces of Kampot, Ratanakiri, Siem Reap and Phnom Penh municipality, which have fulfilled and exceeded the plans. The meeting also decided to award prizes, citation certificates, and commendation letters to a number of model units and individuals who achieved outstanding results in their tasks in 1984. The Kandal provincial agricultural service received the mobile and commemorative banner of the Council of Ministers.

On this occasion, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister, called on the meeting's participants to heighten their spirit to advance the production movement in 1985 to achieve results in accordance with the party and state plans in order to ensure sufficient food for domestic consumption supplies and for export. Furthermore, they should pay great attention to fishing and exploiting forest resources, which are important for building our country into a prosperous one.

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 4-10 MARCH

BK111305 [Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok bureau carry the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 4-10 March:

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 4 March reports that by 13 February, 2,650 metric tons of paddy had been bought from the people in Takeo Province. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 6 March notes that peasants in Prey Kabbas District, Takeo Province, sold more than 340 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state during February. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 7 March says that so far, peasants in Prey Kabbas District have planted 2,312 hectares of dry-season rice, including 666 hectares of IR-36 rice variety, and have collected 514 hectares of flood-receding rice with an average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 7 March states that peasants in Samraong District, Takeo Province, have sowed rice on 642 hectares, transplanted 4,017 hectares of seedlings, and harvested 59 hectares of rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Radio 0430 GMT on 4 March reports that since the end of January, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province have sowed over 600 hectares of various types of rice and broadcast over 1,800 hectares of flood-receding rice.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 4 March says that by the end of February, peasants in S'ang District, Kandal Province, have transplanted over 3,900 hectares of dry-season rice and are working toward achieving the 5,800-hectare target. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1056 GMT on 10 March reports that solidarity production groups at Khsach Kandal District, Kandal Province, have planted 3,370 hectares of rice, 350 hectares, over the plan for this dry season. In the same period, 584 hectares were covered with corn, cassava, beans, sesame, vegetables, tobacco, and sugar cane. To boost rice cropping, the district agriculture service has supplied the peasants with 370 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 230 liters of insecticide, and 5,500 liters of gasoline.

Battambang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 4 March discloses that in 1984, over 180,000 hectares of land were cultivated in Battambang Province and over 176,000 metric tons of paddy were bought from peasants. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1056 GMT on 10 March reports that in the 2 months ending in

February, peasants in Battambang Province sold 16,900 metric tons of surplus rice to the state. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0402 GMT on 10 March reports that since the beginning of this dry season, peasants in Battambang District, Battambang Province, have transplanted 74 hectares of rice and have planted 470 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 4 March reports that up to the beginning of March, the trade service in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province had bought over 13,500 metric tons of paddy from peasants.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 6 March reveals that by 20 February, peasants of Kampot Province had sowed and transplanted 900 hectares of dry-season rice and collected more than 10,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 6 March states that by the end of February, peasants in Svay Rieng Province had transplanted over 550 of the 1,639 hectares of rice earmarked for this dry season. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 6 March reports that peasants in Kompóng Rou District, Svay Rieng Province, have transplanted 234 hectares of rice. Peasants in the province have planted 425 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 8 March reports that this year, peasants in Svay Rieng Province have planted over 13,200 hectares of rainy-season rice. Up to mid-January, they had transplanted over 4,000 hectares of dry-season rice. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 10 March states that during a period of over 1 month, peasants in Kratie Province sold over 900 metric tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 9 March discloses that so far, more than 1,100 hectares of rice have been harvested with a total yield of 1,700 metric tons in Chhlong District, Kratie Province. Peasants in this district have also planted 1,200 hectares of dry-season rice.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 9 March reports that by the end of February, peasants in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, had planted 3,600 hectares of dry-season rice -- 100 percent of the plan. The trade service provided peasants with over 70 metric tons of chemical fertilizer. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0404 GMT on 6 March reports that peasants in Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, have planted 1,200 hectares of dry-season rice and over 500 hectares of subsidiary crops. At present, there are nearly 11,000 head of cattle and 4,000 pigs in the district. During this fishing season, fishermen in the district have caught 300 metric tons of fish.

Ratanakiri Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French reports at 1127 GMT on 10 March that during last main rice-cropping season, peasants in Ratanakiri Province planted over 2,800 hectares of late rice and 1,815 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. After the harvest, peasants in this province sold over 65 metric tons of paddy to the state. During the same period, peasants in this province planted 500 hectares of subsidiary crops. At present, there are over 5,550 head of cattle and 1,800 pigs in this province.

CAMBODIA

PHNOM PENH DEFENSE UNIT PROFILED

Phnom Penh KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 20 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by Vong Savuth: "A Day at the Area Defense Unit"]

[Text] After two days of travel by car, we arrived at the Muk Pruonh area defense unit of Phnom Penh Capital, located in the western part of the country. We were first pleasantly surprised to be on a route running due west across several dozen hectares of forest cleared by the defense workers of Phnom Penh. Four hundred meter-wide bands, on each side of the route, were cleared of trees which were used as hiding place by the remnants of the followers of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan, who had sneaked in to steal the population's property. This enables the route to be used by our forces and the population.

In the afternoon, summer wind brought freshness to the tired workers at this historic area defense unit who have labored the whole day and who could now relax. Music and songs intermingled with explanations about political party goals, in particular our clemency policy toward the misted elements who follow the enemy. Even the cool evening wind could not calm the anger boiling inside the heart of the defense workers against the gang of exterminators led by Pol Pot who massacred more than three million Cambodians during their rule of three years, eight months and twenty days. During the last six and a half years, the Pol Pot gang have shamelessly refused to admit their defeat. They continue to conspire with the American imperialists, Chinese expansionists and the rightist reactionary leaders in Bangkok who intervene in the internal affairs and distort the realities of Cambodia. Fully aware of the psychological warfare and strategy of the enemy, and fully confident in the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, defense workers have struggled to achieve the objectives of the plan. With the firm conviction of whom their friends are, defense workers have cried out their determination to eliminate the hiding place of the defeated Pol Pot gang.

Comrade Rath Sarin, chairman of the Muk Pruonh area defense unit of Phnom Penh, described the make-up of the unit which included 2,917 members, organized into 7 party branches having several dozen members in the core group and youth union. Each zone was subdivided into 7 units plus one combat and security unit. Aside from this, we also have four other offices: defense, planning, supplies and political affairs.

In just over a month, our workers have cleared 20km of route. If we compare this to the Tuk Sap Unit, the combat spirit of the workers here was outstanding. They had a sense of discipline and morals. What should be noted above all was that throughout the mission there was not one single case of unexcused leave-taking. During this one month of the masses' revolutionary struggle, the 6th unit organized the first ceremony for a youth who was a cadre of Kmuonh village as the first candidate for party membership and is prepared to consider others. Our progression was greeted by song performed by a guitarist accompanied by hand clapping. We arrived at the first unit and there were first and second unit workers. We met comrade Chea Sareth, first zone chief. Comrade Sareth discussed consciousness saying that this unit paid special attention to this at all times which was discussed during rest periods. This was done to heighten workers' combat spirit to achieve the set objectives quickly. Lessons to draw conclusions on strengths and weaknesses were followed by announcements and entertainment which include games, dances, sketches and sports. The first zone made an effort to provide healthy living conditions and sufficient food. In all units, cadres and combats were treated equally. As the area is rich in fish, our workers used nets to add fish to their diet.

The first unit considered security as the major task because if this is done well, it guarantees good performance, especially in the workers' combat spirit. Before starting a work site, the combat unit worked with the command to patrol the area. Only when the area had been swept and the units were in agreement, did they map out strategic placement of installations to guarantee security for all units. In this defense task, the Army command and combat workers cooperated in solidarity to deny the area to the enemy.

Thanks to this special precaution, up to now not one single worker in Unit 1 or in any Phnom Penh unit has been hurt in any way. The area is 100 percent secure. The health section in the Phnom Penh Capital unit is organized into 5 sectors: contagious disease, laboratory, general practice, surgery and pharmacy. Up to now, the pharmacy has produced 200 bottles of serum. The workshop employed 5 carpenters, 5 blacksmiths. The workshop has repaired 100 hatchets, 100 handles for hatchets, knives and hammers using existing local materials such as wood. The Muk Pruonh area defense unit can be compared to a small town. Hard work has not prevented area workers from drawing satisfaction from their achievements on behalf of the people who are the owners of the land to decide the fate of the nation and defend the independence of the country.

12820

CSO: 4212/42

CAMBODIA

BORDER DEFENSE WORKERS, PHNOM PENH ATMOSPHERICS

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 17 Feb 85 p 13

[Article by Fredrik Roos]

[Text] Phnom Penh, February--In the entrance to the Diamond Palace Movie Theater in Kampuchea's capital, Phnom Penh, lives 26-year-old Phaly with her 10-month-old daughter. They share with a couple of other families the space in front of the ticket windows, which they have divided into areas separated by cloth.

An escalator, now blown to pieces, leads up to the gutted auditorium, where a couple of small boys are chasing a cat that is as thin as a thread.

The ruins of the Diamond Palace are one of the many monuments to the Pol Pot regime's ravages nearly 10 years ago, when the city was emptied of its inhabitants and most of it was destroyed. Just over 6 years have passed since the Vietnamese put an end to Pol Pot's reign of terror, shifted gears to their own brand of Marxism, and placed trustworthy Kampuchians in the government.

The capital has awakened painfully from its nightmare, and all usable spaces have been taken over by the new inhabitants, who are currently estimated to number just over 500,000. The city's population will soon be back to its previous level.

The families in the movie theater get their water from a neighbor who lives in what was once a jewelry store. The neighbor has a whirring and vibrating pump that is connected directly to the water mains in the street. The pump is operated by electricity from an illegal hookup. "Illegal hookup" is actually the wrong expression to use, since the government does not charge anything for water, electricity, or telephones. The reason is that there is no government department that can look after such things. Everyone is free to help himself.

Pol Pot killed all the educated and skilled citizens. They were classified as enemies of the revolution. The result is obvious in Phnom Penh.

"A couple of months ago, the post office got new letter scales. I see that as an important and hopeful sign that society is on its way back," says an international aid worker who has lived in the city for several years.

Drop in the Bucket

"The problems are endless because everything was destroyed, and the regime is an outcast to most of the world, with the result that aid amounts to just a drop in the bucket."

One of the country's few physicians, who works for an international aid organization, says:

"All kinds of diseases are thriving: everything from tuberculosis to epidemic meningitis, jaundice, typhus, malaria, intestinal parasites, and scabies. We are using the former rabies hospital as a place to treat patients, the reason being that rabies is the only disease that has declined--the dogs were either eaten or died during Pol Pot's time."

The once beautiful French-style city is thronged again. The streets are full of life: there are small children drifting about with head colds and dressed, at best, in a couple of dirty rags, bicycle taxi drivers looking for customers, firewood peddlers waiting to sell their sticks, simple sidewalk cafes, amateur dentists, portrait photographers, and black market sharks. Everyone who can earn the slightest income has put his plans into practice.

One Tax

Market stall holders and shopowners are the only ones the state has managed to tax so far.

The thing that the regime has placed first on its list is obvious: political control. On nearly every street corner stands a party office, neighborhood office, and political classroom with posters proclaiming the friendship between Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos.

There is television from 7 o'clock to 9 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursday, and Saturdays. As soon as the political harangues are over, people flock around the fluttering black and white screens because then it is time for some unbelievably bad French feature film from the 1950's.

On Achar Mean Street, a pop band is playing electric guitars outside the communal office. Streamers flutter in the wind. Red banners and flags are distributed to all those standing around and waiting.

It turns out to be a long wait, but finally they arrive: all the young men and women who have been at the Thai border digging trenches and building fortifications for the Vietnamese Army.

The people have been mobilized to set up another frontier inside the old one to stop the guerrilla movements and prevent escapes from Kampuchea.

The regime feels that the people cannot bear the thought of forced resettlement following the Pol Pot years. So these compulsory brigades are sent out for only 3 months at a time and welcomed like heroes when they return home.

The mood resembles that at a party for people being discharged from the army after several years in the field or a party celebrating the winning of the World Cup in soccer.

In trucks and jeeps, the young people are driven around the neighborhood time after time with red flags, waving arms, trickling tears, and tremendous roars of joy. When the time comes for hugs from family and friends, it seems that the embracing will never end. They have survived new hardships and, hopefully, escaped malaria.

Slowly and cautiously, the regime is trying to build up new solidarity among young people--a new shared experience. The enemy has only one name: Pol Pot.

Scooter

Nao Sarin is one of those who got the day off from the communal office to form a "spontaneous" welcoming committee. He has a shiny new motor scooter and appears to be well off financially in this land of belt tightening.

He is 32 years old and was a student in Phnom Penh when Pol Pot took power.

"I lied and said I was a peasant, and that's how I survived. My father, my brother, and my brother's children were killed. I lived for 4 years in a concentration camp in Battambang Province, where I received one cup of porridge per day."

Today Nao Sarin is married and has two children. He personally earns no more than enough to live on, although he is also paid in rice. His wife has a stand at the market where she sells cloth, and she earns five times as much as he. That is where the money comes from.

There are four markets in Phnom Penh where almost anything can be bought: dry milk from the aid organizations, French champagne, and Japanese stereo sets. Everything is within reach.

The black market keeps the economy going, and so far the regime still looks the other way. Most items are smuggled in. It is said that some old buried family treasures and gold jewelry were brought out after Pol Pot's time and converted into consumer goods. As a result, there are also people in the midst of all the poverty who look as though they could afford life's luxuries.

Knowledge is also money in Phnom Penh. A craftsman can sell his services for a lot of money, since almost no carpenters, smiths, or electricians remain. Teachers moonlight by giving lessons in the evenings. What the evening students choose to study is primarily English, not at all Russian, Vietnamese, or French. We visited a couple of private classrooms, one of which was housed in the Phnom Pich, an abandoned movie theater.

The schoolmaster was teaching his students to say [in English]: "President Heng Samrin is a great hero." That teacher works by day in the office of the Council of Ministers.

Dangerous

It is easy to come in contact with people in Phnom Penh, but other people warn against drawing any conclusions from that. If we stayed here and tried to become personal friends with a few Kampuchians, they would certainly get into trouble.

The regime is on its guard, and there is a curfew from 9 pm to 5 am. Vietnamese soldiers guard certain key locations, an example being the national bank.

Three decent hotels have been repaired. One is reserved for guests from the Eastern countries, while the other two are occupied primarily by international aid organizations. Several other ghosts of hotels stand deserted. When evening comes now, there is more light in the centrally located apartments of the townsmen from bare incandescent bulbs than from oil lamps. Electricity service, which is maintained by Czech and Soviet technicians, symbolizes the fact that the city has started functioning.

But the inhabitants seem to be proudest of the fact that the traffic lights at the intersections have been repaired. Quite another matter is the fact that whether or not one stops for a red light is not considered all that important.

11798

CSO: 3650/176

CAMBODIA

PREAH VIHEAR OFFICIAL DISCUSSES BATTLE RESULTS

BK061443 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Mar 85

[Interview by a station correspondent with Nay Pena, member of the KPRP Central Committee and secretary of Preah Vihear Province party committee-- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on geography of Preah Vihear Province and the enemy's tricky maneuvers against the PRK] From 14 to 19 January, without taking into account the battle results in the past years, we attacked and destroyed the enemy's bases in the border region of the three countries-- Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand--killing 879 enemy soldiers on the battlefield and capturing 141 others for a total of 1,020 enemy soldiers killed and arrested. A large number of enemy soldiers were wounded. We seized 4,421 assorted weapons, 400 metric tons of ammunition, 20 metric tons of explosives, 14 trucks, 102 bicycles, telegraph machines, telephone sets, generators, saws, typewriters, 2 sets of surgical instruments, and so on. We also seized 1 medicine storehouse, 1 cloth warehouse, 40 metric tons of rice, and 5 metric tons of salt.

In sum, the enemy's command posts in this region were destroyed and a number of the enemy's commanders were killed and arrested. Command position no. 101 on Hill 428, where about two battalions of Sereika soldiers were stationed, was destroyed about 1 week before position no. 801. Over 200 enemy soldiers were killed on the battlefield and a number of them wounded. At present, we occupy these two positions and our troops are permanently stationed there to defend our fatherland's border. We destroyed the enemy's position on Hill 547 in March 1984.

Various enemy positions on the border between Preah Vihear Province and Thailand were completely destroyed. The remainder of enemy soldiers panicked. A number of them fled to Thailand, and a number of others surrendered to our revolutionary state power. [passage omitted on praise to combatants for their efforts to destroy the enemy, labor work for national defense, development in the economic, social, health, education, and cultural fields, and plans for the future development of the province]

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

KOMPONG CHHANG FORCES KILL 84 ENEMIES IN 1984

BK061320 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] In addition to training and improving their living conditions, the armed forces of Kompong Chhang Province are ready to fight and struggle against the enemy.

In 1984, combatants in Kompong Chhnang Province launched 26 sweeping operations against the enemy. They killed 84 enemy soldiers, wounded 43 others, and seized 6 B-40's, 2 M-79's, 8 AK's, 2 K-54's, 26 B-40 rockets, 7 M-79 grenades, 1,540 rounds of AK ammunition, 20 652-A mines, 4 dozen batteries, 15 hammocks, 3 knives, 1 compass, 8 AK magazines, 1 motorboat, 1 radio, 1,350 kilograms of rice, and a large quantity of military materiel.

Combatants in Kompong Leng District launched 5 sweeping operations against the remnants of Khmer reactionaries. They killed 14 enemy soldiers, wounded 13 others, and seized 11 B-40 rockets, 400 rounds of K-60 ammunition, 120 rounds of AK ammunition, 18 652-A mines, and 9 hand grenades.

CSO: 4212/51

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

250 BANDITS KILLED IN WEST--In early 1985, our Revolutionary Armed Forces along the Cambodian-Thai border launched vigorous attacks against the bases of the Pol Pot bandits and reactionaries dealing them heavy and successive shameful defeats. In February, through good organization and leadership, units from the D Brigade [Kangpol] closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and launched attacks against the enemy bases west of Smat Deng, Chamka Srov, and on hills north of Koh Kong Province with brilliant results. We killed 250 bandits on the spot and seized 250 weapons, 55 metric tons of various types of ammunition, 64 metric tons of rice, 11 trucks, and a large quantity of war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Mar 85 BK]

FEBRUARY ACTIVITIES AGAINST BANDITS--While our people were actively participating in the national defense labor movement, the 196th division spared no effort to carry out search-and-destroy operations against the hideouts of the Pol Pot bandits with great successes. According to the February tally, the 196th division heightening its revolutionary spirit and sending small groups in cooperation with the Vietnamese army volunteers set up positions and ambushes in the areas west of Ta Sanh and surrounded and raided a temporary lair of the Pol Pot bandits atop hill 391 [Pailin District, Battambang Province]. We completely captured the enemy base following a short battle. Our comrades-in-arms put out of action 29 bandits and seized a quantity of war materiel. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Mar 85 BK]

COOPERATION WITH SRV WOMEN--To expand further and strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the PRK and SRV women's associations, a ceremony was organized on 4 March at the office of the Cambodian Women's Central Association to sign a protocol on cooperation between the Cambodian Women's Association and the Vietnamese Women's Union. The signatories were Mean Sam-an, alternate member of the party Central Committee and president of the Cambodian Women's Association; and Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the Vietnamese Women's Union. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Mar 85 BK]

SECURITY FORCES' ACTIVITIES--In early 1985, security forces in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, closely cooperated with the Vietnamese volunteer army and the local authorities and scored successes over the Pol Pot

bandits. Our forces killed 17 and wounded 30 bandits and seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 85 BK]

LAO DELEGATION ACTIVITIES--A delegation from the Laos-Cambodia Friendship Association led by Justice Minister Kou Souvannamethi recently visited Cambodia for 1 week. During its stay, from 4 to 9 March, the delegation visited the Army's exhibition, the Cheung Ek mass graves, the Tuol Sleng torture chamber, the tire factory, and the glass factory. The delegation also visited the family of the late Chan Si and expressed its regrets over his demise. Furthermore, the delegation inaugurated a PRK-Laos friendship model village at Prek Ek in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, and visited orphans in the No. 1 Orphanage. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 85 BK]

MISLED PERSONS RETURNED--Between the beginning of January and 14 February 1985, people in Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, persuaded 36 misled persons to return to the revolution, including a battalion commander and 3 women. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 10 Mar 85 BK]

CSSR'S STROUGAL CONDOLENCES--Recently, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of thanks to Comrade of the PRK Council of Ministers, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the CSSR Council of Ministers, for his condolences on Comrade Chan Si's death. The message stresses that: On behalf of the PRK Council of Ministers, the entire Cambodian people, and the deceased's family, and in my own name, I would like to express sincere thanks for your sentiments for the late chairman Chan Si. Chan Si has passed away, but we are proud of his brilliant example of loyalty and sacrifice for the cause of our country and for proletarian internationalism. Please accept my wishes for good health and success in your highly responsible task. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 16 Mar 85 BK]

CSO: 4212/51

MALAYSIA

UMNO PRAISED FOR RESOLVING MCA CRISIS

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 1 Feb 85 p 8

[Editorial: "MCA Crisis: UMNO's Sincerity Demonstrated"]

[Text] Although much was said about the MCA [Malayan Chinese Association] crisis, not many persons guessed it would end with a signing ceremony for a peace agreement witnessed by Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir.

At least it was felt that the crisis would go from one rung of the court system ladder to another. And some persons also felt that the MCA would only be a united party again when one side eliminated the other.

The agreement ending the 10-year-old crisis peacefully surprised those who wanted to see the party weakened and ultimately destroyed. They certainly did not want to believe that an agreement could be reached.

On the other hand, a number of errors were committed by both sides, but it is clearly evident that both sides, that of Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan as well as that of Mr Tan Kwoon Swan, have displayed their maturity and placed party and national interests above their own personal interests.

Many lessons should have been learned from this crisis not only to prevent this from happening again but also to further strengthen the unity of the second largest party in Malaysia.

In the present national climate, component parties of the National Front should not be divisive because political stability is very much to be desired during an economic recession such as the one we are experiencing today.

The MCA crisis, to some extent, affected the stability of the stock market and other business fields. It also shook the stability of the National Front itself, moreover, at a time when conjectures about when the general election will be held are becoming increasingly vocal.

Some also say that peace was achieved by the MCA because of the approaching general election. If this is true, it is now the responsibility of the MCA leadership to strengthen the party because it must face opposition parties in the general election.

The settlement of the MCA crisis has demonstrated UMNO's sincerity in wanting to see its political ally strong again. Aside from having a purpose in intervening in its household affairs, UMNO leaders continually sought various means to end the deadlock.

Proof of this lies in the statement issued by Datuk Musa Hitam which startled many persons. He proposed that the MCA be suspended from the Front until it settled the problem. It could be reinstated when it did so.

Congratulations should also be extended to Mr Ghaffar Baba, general secretary of the National Front, for his unflagging efforts to settle this problem.

6804

CSO: 4213/161

MALAYSIA

OMAN INTERESTED IN LUMBER, PALM OIL JOINT VENTURES

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 23 Jan 85 p 3

[Article: "Oman Interested in Lumber, Palm Oil Joint Ventures"]

[Text] Tuesday [22 January]--Oman is interested in entering into lumber and palm oil joint ventures with Malaysia.

This member of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) also would like to increase two-way trade with Malaysia by exporting commodities such as fish and dates, Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said today.

The foreign minister spoke to newsmen after receiving a visit from Mr Ahmad Nabbi Macki, Oman's deputy minister of trade, who heads an 8-man trade delegation to this country.

Oman is holding discussions with several local companies on cooperation in the manufacture of furniture and the processing of palm oil for consumption, the minister said.

Tengku Rithauddeen expressed his appreciation and welcomed Oman's desire to increase trade with Malaysia and to enter into joint ventures.

The visit of the deputy trade minister is a follow-up of the visits of Mr Yousof Alawi, Oman's minister of state for foreign affairs, and other delegations made last year to increase cooperation between Oman and Malaysia especially trade.

Warning on Deceptive Practices:

In 1983 trade between the two countries totaled M\$37 million and favored Malaysia.

Tengku Rithauddeen said the discussions also touched on direct trade between Malaysia and Oman. Mr Ahmad said problems had been encountered in trade with Malaysia arranged through third countries.

Mr Ahmad was informed that the government had cautioned Malaysian exporters about providing false information on commodities to importers and exporting commodities of poor quality.

Tengku Rithauddeen hoped local exporters would safeguard Malaysia's good reputation because these deceptive practices not only resulted in losses for the importers who were swindled but Malaysian exporters were the losers in the end.

Tengku Rithauddeen informed Mr Ahmad that the recent case of swindling by Malaysian exporters in West ASia could have been avoided if direct trade had been established with Malaysia.

The minister said the government was investigating the matter. Those involved are known, and the government is considering whether legal sanctions should be levied against them.

Boycott and denial of aid or incentives by the government are among non-legal sanctions which could be applied to these exporters.

6804

CSO: 4213/161

MALAYSIA

CALL TO FIGHT RELIGIOUS EXTREMISTS SUPPORTED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 29 Jan 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Fight Against Extremists"]

[Text] In a speech given in Pulau Pinang yesterday, Mr Anwar Ibrahim, chairman of the Malaysia UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Youth, called on members of this movement to fight against extremists who are trying to create political, social and economic chaos in Malaysia.

He explained that the extremists against whom they should fight include groups that use religion as a tool or use religious issues to incite our young people, both from the pulpit and in the classrooms of our public schools, to reject the Islamization plans being carried out by the government.

We support Mr Anwar's call. We hope that not only members of the UMNO Youth and parties united with it in the National Front but all thinking persons, especially the preachers and teachers who have remained silent up to now will fight to oppose these extremists.

They must be made aware that even though the extremist groups may be small or lack influence, they should not be permitted to operate unchecked to destroy this country's society or to interfere with the way our national social development is being carried out and which has been moving along smoothly ever since independence was achieved almost 28 years ago.

The time has come for "the silent majority" to act and for their views and voices to be heard to prevent public skepticism from arising. In this connection, we welcome the statement made by Dr Wan Hashim Haji Wan Teh, vice chairman of the Humanities and Social Science Faculty of the Malaysian National University, which was published in this newspaper last night. It concerned the decision made by the department heads of that faculty on the cancellation of the Sudirman concert not long ago by the university administrators.

It is now clear that the decision to cancel the Sudirman performance was made under pressure from a small group who may have consisted of religious extremists. The university administrators should not be so weak-kneed in the future.

The lesson we, as well as the government democratically elected by the common man, should have learned is that it serves no purpose to yield to the demands of religious extremists. For instance, if the government did something in response to pressure from those extremists, they would feel they could influence a situation and would make more demands.

The government must take a firm stand like the one it displayed against the socialist extremists some time ago. The government then never bowed to their demand that a socialist economic system be introduced in this country, and that movement died of its own accord.

6804

CSO: 4213/161

MALAYSIA

WARNING AGAINST RELIGIOUS FANATICISM ISSUED

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 8 Feb 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Danger of 'Religious Fanatic' Activity"]

[Text] When the white paper on the "threat to Islamic unity and national security" was issued in November of last year, its purpose was to reveal to the public that in a society made up of numerous ethnic and religious elements, groups exist that are actively operating as "undercover enemies."

Now that the disclosures in that white paper have been almost completely forgotten by the public, isn't it true that the groups that threaten Islamic unity and national security have gradually been erasing from the minds of the people what was disclosed in that paper?

The dangerous activities of the "banned" group are continuing, and the public must be reminded of this from time to time so that they continue to be vigilant against those elements whose primary aim is to create chaos through their separatist activities.

Therefore, when the UMNO [United Malays National Organization] Youth chairman announced recently that we should steadfastly oppose these groups and urged all young people's forces to unite to root out extremists, religious fanatics and chauvinists, he wanted the people constantly to be vigilant against the danger of the "undercover enemies" that still exist in this country.

The religious fanatics he was referring to are not those people who are 100 percent obedient to religious commands but rather those who use religious teachings to further the interests of their organization, party or ethnic groups, or, moreover, their own interests.

Small groups who misuse religion emerge from time to time, and if their activities are disregarded by local religious authorities, their real intentions have not been revealed immediately to these authorities by those involved.

These groups must be thwarted early on, and all young people's forces must become involved not only as interested parties but as persons obligated to take the initiative in revealing the danger before it has a chance to grow.

Subversive elements everywhere pay special attention constantly to misusing religion and chauvinism. The Bukit China issue, for instance, could easily have been misused through the manipulations of the masterminds working through the chauvinists to destroy the people's unity and national security.

If all young people's forces in the National Front components were activated to root out the threat of subversive elements, religious extremists and chauvinists from time to time, God willing, this country would be protected from the danger of undercover enemies.

Misuse of religion is a traitorous activity that must be rooted out because it is very dangerous to national security and Muslims.

6804

CSO: 4213/161

2 April 1985

NEW ZEALAND

COUNTRY'S LONG TRADITION OF ANTI-NUCLEAR ACTIONS TRACED

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 22 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Judith Winther, active in "No to Nuclear Weapons": "Long Tradition of Anti-Nuclear Activity in New Zealand; No to American Warships Element of Effort by Movements in Entire Pacific Ocean Region"]

[Text] New Zealand has attracted international political attention with its demand regarding guarantees that warships which call at the country's ports do not have nuclear weapons on board. At the same time it has also called down the USA's anger on itself and threats of American trade sanctions.

It is no accident that it is precisely New Zealand which, as the first country to do so, has dared to make so categorical demands. In New Zealand--Aotearoa, which is the country's original name--there is a long tradition of opposition to both nuclear weapons and nuclear power.

For instance, New Zealand, just as Denmark and Norway, will have none of the deployment of nuclear weapons in peace time, and a strong and self-confident environment movement has prevented nuclear power plants from being established in the country.

New Zealand has also been an active participant in the joint work which is taking place between the states in and around the Pacific Ocean, in order to create greater independence in the area and to free the Pacific Ocean from being exploited for nuclear test blasts and as a dumping place for nuclear waste.

Pact Without Guarantee

New Zealand is a member of the ANZUS Pact. The pact, which was signed in 1951, is a joint security contract between Australia, New Zealand and the USA, and it has over time served as the justification for the establishment of American bases in Australia and New Zealand and for American warships having freely been able to use New Zealand and Australian ports. Through this policy the South Pacific has been directly involved in the superpower confrontation. On the other hand, according to disarmament activists from New Zealand, there are no guarantees in the ANZUS Pact which ensure "protection" on the part of the USA in case of an independent attack on these two countries.

The ANZUS Pact, together with Japan, South Korea and the Philippines, takes part in a Pacific Ocean military bloc with the USA and Japan as the central powers. Since the Second World War this bloc every other year has held military exercises in and around the Pacific Ocean, the so-called RIMPAC exercises (RIM of the PACific), exercises which have been of importance for military planning's continued escalation of the possibilities of intensive warfare in the Pacific Ocean. In 1982 the RIMPAC exercises included 60 ships and submarines, 120 planes and 67,000 marines and sailors, and the exercise included, among other things, bombing of the island of Kaho'olawe, one of the Hawaiian Islands group's eight larger islands.

The island, which was taken over by the American military in 1941, is uninhabited. It is of great cultural and religious importance to Hawaii's aboriginal population, which several times has raised demands regarding the return of the island to the Hawaiian people.

Long Tradition

The struggle for a nuclear-weapons-free Pacific has a long and notable history in New Zealand. As early as in 1973 warships from New Zealand entered the French nuclear test blast area near Tahiti as a protest against the blasts there, and it was an initiative on the world plane on the part of the New Zealand government which eventually forced the French government to change to underground test blasts. It was also New Zealand which in 1975 got a UN motion raised regarding a nuclear-free Pacific zone.

Close cooperation has long existed between the various countries and kingdoms in the South Pacific to fight against the nuclear danger in all its forms. In contrast to Europe and the USA, where there is danger of a nuclear war, which has been starting big protest demonstrations, in the Pacific the consequences of nuclear armament are being experienced already today. Both American, Russian, English and French nuclear test blasts have taken place in the region with extensive tragedies in the form of victims and chronic diseases as a consequence. The military measures which the test blasts necessitate have produced big social catastrophes through the moving of entire populations and through changes in peoples' living conditions. Finally, both the USA and Japan use the Pacific as a dump for nuclear waste.

Anti-Nuclear Alliance

For this reason the South Pacific Forum (Pacific Alliance) was formed in 1972. The alliance includes Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Vanuatu, West Samoa, etc., and its objective has been to halt the testing, production and storage of nuclear weapons in these countries, and to get a ban carried through regarding the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific Ocean. It was in this forum that the demand for a nuclear-free Pacific was first raised. It is also by this forum that strong pressure has constantly been exercised against the French nuclear blasts on the Mururoa Atoll.

In August 1984 the South Pacific Forum's 14 nations held a meeting at Tuvatu [as published], one of the world's smallest independent states. Here it was decided to work for no states in the Pacific Ocean being allowed to develop, produce, accept from others or test nuclear explosive devices, that the dumping and storage of nuclear waste in the Pacific be forbidden, and that Pacific countries are to affirm their sovereign right to decide themselves such questions as the use of the region's ports and airfields by foreign ships and planes.

It was also decided that a panel under Australia's leadership is to draw up a motion for a nuclear-weapons-free zone. The motion is to be ready for the alliance's next meeting in 1985.

Disagreement

When it came to particulars in the framing of the program, however, there proved to be differing opinions, depending on the various governments' individual interests.

For example, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and West Samoa considered a ban against visits by nuclear-armed ships and planes as a necessary part of a nuclear-free zone, whereas Australia, Fiji and Tonga thought that such visits could continue, unaffected by the zone.

Another important subject, the mining of uranium in Australia, was also a touchy subject at the conference. Australia did not want the subject discussed at all, while several of the other countries emphasized that the Australian exporting of uranium was inconsistent with a nuclear-free Pacific zone. Accordingly, there is a way to go yet.

But developments on other levels in the countries will in the years to come be able to come to gain decisive influence on the countries' official attitudes. Both in Australia and New Zealand, over recent years strong disarmament movements and amalgamations of trade unions have arisen, which are involving themselves in questions like uranium mining, nuclear-armed ships, a nuclear-free Pacific zone, etc., and to an increasing extent they are about to achieve influence.

Active Trade Unions

In 1981 an international alliance of trade unions was formed in the Pacific Ocean region (Pacific Trade Union Forum), which through blockades, among other things, will attempt to stop the exporting of uranium and through boycott actions and international educational campaigns will work to stop nuclear testing and the dumping of nuclear waste in the Pacific Ocean. PTUF includes trade unions from nine countries, including Japan, New Zealand and Australia. In addition, two American trade unions, which are strongly represented in Hawaii, have joined the alliance.

The alliance was an offshoot of a number of conferences which had been held previously over several years between church groups, trade unions and other

groups of people from the countries in question, and it is accordingly an expression of broad public support for the subjects which the alliance occupies itself with. The existence of a growing disarmament movement in New Zealand has not been without significance for the fact that the country followed up the attitude it expressed in the Pacific Alliance, with more categorical demands for warships calling at ports. In 1983 the New Zealand disarmament movement included 130 major groups out of a population of barely three million, and popular support for the disarmament movement is so great that even conservative politicians are cautious about speaking out directly against it.

The disarmament movement's most important demand is a nuclear-free zone in the Pacific. In addition, it is involved in opposing the ANZUS Pact, which it considers as binding the country to the superpowers' nuclear strategy; it wants a ban against the use of New Zealand ports and airfields by nuclear-armed ships and planes; and it strongly opposes the French test blasts on Mururoa. The protest against visits by warships in harbors has been expressed, among other things, in extensive blockades of ports, which proved to be especially effective because they achieved great media attention.

Private Nuclear-Freedom

It is also the disarmament movement which has broadened the work for a nuclear-free zone to include the micropolitical level. People are declaring their homes, their property and their persons as nuclear-weapons free, and an increasing number of cities and municipalities are being declared nuclear-free zones by the local authorities. In this connection, it is notable that among the local zones there are a number with a conservative majority in the city council or municipal government. Via these activities the people are joining in indicating their clear support for a Pacific Ocean zone.

A "Beyond ANZUS" disarmament conference was held in the capital of Wellington in June 1984. The conference's purpose was to discuss and assess the ANZUS Pact's various agreements, the pact's effects on the member countries and on nearby states, and the possibilities of withdrawing from the pact. Disarmament activists from Tasmania, Australia, New Caledonia, Tahiti and other Pacific island kingdoms, in addition to New Zealand itself, took part in the conference.

A special trait of the New Zealand disarmament movement is the cooperation it has developed over recent years with the country's native population. The cooperation is taking place both on the local and national planes and together with the broad Pacific cooperation which is taking place between the Pacific Ocean's many different cultures and races, it is opening up new prospects for disarmament work, not only in New Zealand, but also on a global scale.

It has been shown on several occasions in the UN that people from the Third (and the Fourth) World regard the First World's disarmament initiatives, like, for example, the No Spreading Treaty, with the greatest distrust, just as they have behaved rather indifferently to the demands of the European and American disarmament movements. They are inclined to consider them an expression of

these regions' traditional egocentrism. It is important that the Western disarmament movements get the Third World's organizations to understand that peace is not just a "white" problem. On the other hand, it is also important that we begin to understand the justice of the Third World's complaints about our somewhat ambivalent attitude toward their demands regarding greater fairness.

The trend in the Pacific Ocean area can contribute to opening up for a necessary change in the present dominating East-West perspective which we move within, so that the North-South problems and the connection between these two problem complexes can also be involved.

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CSO: 3613/121

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST VIEWS VIETNAM SCENARIO FOR PHILIPPINES

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 1 Feb 85 p 3

["Monitor" column by Eddie Adlawan: "RP Another Vietnam?"]

[Text] COMMUNIST insurgency in Mindanao, from newspaper reports alone, can be a cause for concern to those who dread communism. But even tales told by travelers in many parts indicate a situation far worse than the news reports.

It is said people are cooperating with rebels to be left alone in their work and farms. Some times they actually seek assistance from this invisible government to settle disputes between residents. They said criminal characters are disciplined, malefactors reformed, if they don't skip town and stay away. In other words people may not be accepting, but are not resisting, communism either.

ARE WE going to be another Vietnam? An important ingredient for the Philippines to become another Vietnam is American intervention. And what is the truth today?

The growing interventionist inclinations of the US government in our internal affairs is a documented fact. Only recently we have seen evidence of its escalation even before Pres. Reagan was inaugurated for his second term.

The Americans definitely cannot help but intervene as it is to their self-interest. The trouble is they don't know how to intervene. And that is where our "Vietnamization" lies.

THE VIETNAM episode is not a happy one--for Americans as well as for the Vietnamese people (South). For the South Vietnamese, it's because they got swallowed by Communism, ultimately, despite American intervention. For the Americans, because their superiority in wealth and technology, and inspite of the heavy cost in terms of lives and dollars, they had to beat a humiliating retreat.

It is feared the same scenario as in South Vietnam will happen here. Intervention will start with military advisers, and finally with US armed might. And then the retreat. But the retreat may not all be for the same reasons as in Vietnam.

The retreat here may be due in large part to the resentment to its support to a plundering regime, to the regime's abuses, unmitigated corruption, and injustice, not to mention the bone-gritting poverty to which it has chained the people.

PHILIPPINES

BIAZON ON 'SHADOW GOVERNMENT,' LEGITIMATE DISSENT

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 3 Feb 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Eduardo R. Fernandez]

[Text] Sixteen barangays in Davao City are already under a shadow government called Barangay Revolutionary Committee of the communist which are already self-sufficient to exist by themselves.

This was revealed by Col. Rodolfo Biazon, commander of the 3rd Marine Brigade and Central Force Regional Unified Command for Davao City and Davao del Sur in a conference with the Administration, faculty and staff of the Holy Cross of Davao College this city, yesterday.

Col. Biazon elaborated on the mounting insurgency in the countryside and the relevance of the parliament of the streets, mass actions, labor strikes, and the need to uphold the civilian supremacy over the military.

He told the educators of the Holy Cross of Davao College (HCDC) that the problem in Davao is not violence perpetrated on the streets but on why people have resulted to violence.

"There is a deeper and graver problem Davao is facing, and it is not what we think it is", Col. Biazon emphasized during his talk with the educators of HCDC. He cited an instance when the marines captured a young NPA who was already used to commit violence. Col. Biazon said the boy was only 12 years old, too young to know the real meaning of many "isms" especially communism. As he dig deeper into the cause why the boy joined the dissidents, Col. Biazon found out that the young boy's father was a drunkard and his mother was doing something else. The boy, according to the colonel, was disillusioned and felt unwanted in the family and he went to join the insurgency without knowing why he should take up arms.

Col. Biazon also cited the different groups who took to the street to air their grievances. He said that there groups, namely: the political, economic and the sectoral. Among these three groups, the one to be encouraged most is the sectoral groups, according to Col. Biazon, because they are on the street to really help the masses.

"The leaders of this political and economic groups need reforms but they have personal ambitions. The leaders of this political and economic groups want to change the leaders of the government by them. But the sectoral group is idealistic; they want to improve the condition of the masses", Col. Biazon explained.

Among the members of the sectoral groups are the clergy, educators, farmers and the students, said Col. Biazon. He added that this group want nothing but justice for the people, a legitimate way of expressing their grievances therefore is the so called parliament of the street, the colonel added.

Col. Biazon, however, warned the educators of HCDC that the leaders of this sectoral group should be vigilant in watching the infiltration of the communists.

CSO: 4200/620

PHILIPPINES

GROUP URGES 'ANTICOLONIAL' COALITION GOVERNMENT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Feb 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] Warning that another election under the 1973 Constitution--such as those scheduled for 1986 and 1987--will lead to the imposition by the United States of an outright military government in the Philippines, a policy research group is calling on all political and military forces in the country to form a coalition government based on an "anti-colonial" ideology after President Marcos exits from power.

The group, headed by economist and former Constitutional Convention delegate Alejandro Lichauco, released yesterday a 54-page paper embodying a proposal for a coalition transition government and an emergency program that would reverse the current economic crisis in three years' time.

The paper is a prelude to an "alternative program for economic recovery" which Lichauco will present to cause-oriented groups late this week.

In the paper, the Lichauco group contended that "this country cannot stand another election in the next three to five years," saying that the last one in 1984 "virtually pronounced a death sentence on it...and pushed the country and the government irretrievably deeper into the embrace of the IMF and colonial interests."

"An immediate post-Marcos election, with the ruling party obviously resolved to replace one-man rule with a one-party dictatorship, would play straight into the hands of...Washington...which must be presumed contemplating an outright military government under its sponsorship in order to save its extensive interests here," the paper warned.

Advocating a nationalistic anti-colonial ideology as the only solution to the country's economic and political problems, the Lichauco group said all political and military forces in the country should coalesce and pursue an emergency program in a post-Marcos scenario.

Contemplated to be brought under the coalition, which would be a transition government, are the Batasan parliament, the parliament of cause-oriented groups, a reorganized Armed Forces of the Philippines, the Communist Party of the Philippines New People's Army (CPP&NPA), the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the major political parties including the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP).

The coalition government, whose major instrumentalities would be a Coalition Congress and a 15-man Coalition Executive Committee, will govern for three years during which it would:

--Draft an anti-colonial Constitution for submission to the people;

--Design and carry out a three-year emergency program that would reverse the present economic crisis, taking an anti-colonial approach;

--Prepare the country for general elections under the new anti-colonial Constitution after it shall have been ratified in a plebiscite; and

--Resolve the Mindanao conflict with the MNLF.

The Lichauco group also proposed that during the transition government's incumbency it should:

1. Demand that the US government assume the entire foreign debt of the Philippines as a condition for the retention of the US bases in the country until 1991, the year the bases agreement expires, and serve notice that under no circumstances shall the bases be extended beyond 1991;
2. Demand that the Filipino people be compensated annually for the nuclear hazard to which they are exposed by the bases; and
3. Secure a commitment that the bases will never be utilized by the US for offensive purposes.

If the US ignores these demands, Lichauco proposed, the proposed coalition government should declare the bases agreement terminated and, if the US refuses to vacate the bases, the Philippines should declare the country under a state of belligerent occupation.

When such a situation arises, Lichauco said, the Philippines should then negotiate agreements with another power to "neutralize" US aggression in the country.

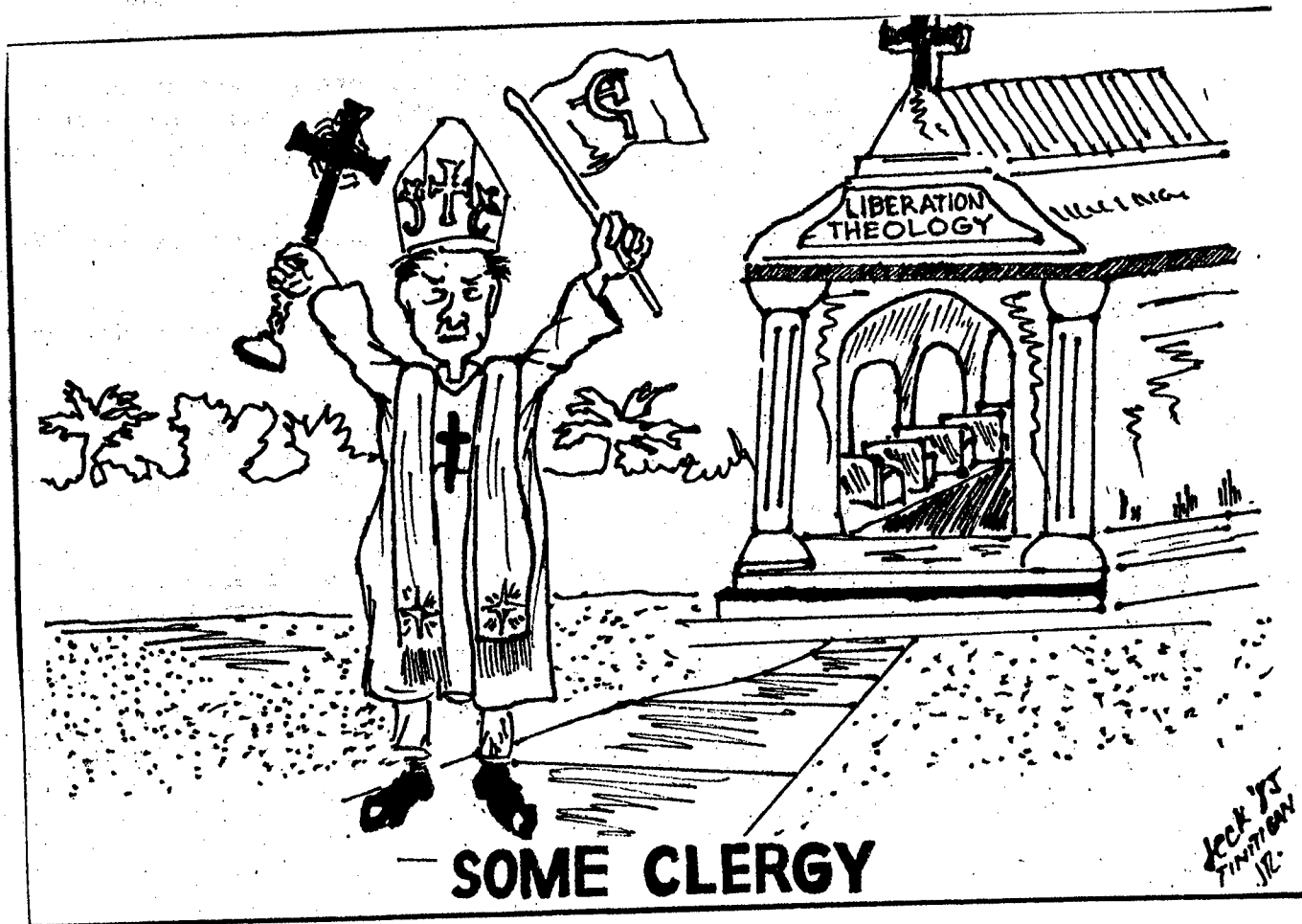
CSO: 4200/637

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL CARTOON HITS LIBERATION THEOLOGY

Davao City MINDANAO TIMES in English 2-9 Feb 85 p 2

[Text]



CSO: 4200/620

PHILIPPINES

CPP POLICIES ON LEGAL OPPOSITION, ALLIANCE REPORTED

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] (A WIRE RELEASE)--The outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) has spelled out its policies on the legal opposition, calling for an alliance with the Anti-US cause-oriented movements while denouncing US-supported opposition groups.

In the Jan. 1985 issue of Ang Bayan, the official party organ, the CPP hailed the cause-oriented movements or "liberal democrats" as reliable allies and branded the pro-US oppositionists or "bourgeois reformist" as "secondary enemies" next to the Marcos government and the US.

The CPP said the cause-oriented movement "comprise an important political force allied with the revolutionary forces in waging a militant "struggle against the US-Marcos dictatorship."

It described them as firm "anti-fascists and nationalists" who work for the "dismantling of the dictatorship" and oppose the US domination of the country's economic and political structures.

The CPP said it upholds unity with the cause-oriented movements "on the basis of independence and initiative and mutual respect among diverse political parties and tendencies within the anti-dictatorship front.

It described its relations with them as a "correct combination of alliance of independents."

The CPP said the pro-US opposition groups compose the "third political force" whose "fundamental objective is to revive the dying social system, isolate the revolutionary forces and block any genuine revolutionary change.

Calling them "a faction of the ruling classes," the CPP said the "bourgeois reformist" have adopted "some of the people's democratic demands while peddling parliamentarist and reformists ideas."

This group, the CPP said, is composed of conservative politicians, retired military officials, church leaders and former Marcos associates who have become disenchanted with the government and are now denouncing it."

The CPP said it intends to unite with them "if only for short periods and on particular issues."

"We support them in their opposition to the Marcos regime and their advocacy of some of the interests of the broad masses. We struggle against them and isolate whenever they collude with the dictatorship and speak against the revolution," the CPP said in explaining its "dual tactics policy."

The CPP said moves should be taken to prevent the pro-US opposition groups from influencing the cause-oriented movement.

CSO: 4200/637

PHILIPPINES

CORDILLERA TRIBES REJECT BOTH NPA, AFP

Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English 2 Feb 85 p 9

[Article by Kit M. Tolentino]

[Text]

"IDI DAMU, *nawaya kami ay menay-ayam ken magna isnan pay-payew ken um-uma. Ngem tatta, addan ti militar isu nga maamak kami nga magmagnan.*" (When we were children, we were free to roam around the fields and forest. Now that the military is here, we don't feel as safe.)

The farmer from Saklit, Baltazar Anchemang was a little tipsy from a glass of basi as he narrated his story: he saw his four children grew up with gun-weilding men in fatigue uniforms roaming the village.

Anchemang is 29 years old. He was in barefoot when he walked into the 3rd general assembly of Kalinga-Bontoc Peace-pact Holders' Association in Bontoc Central School in Bontoc, Mt. Province, last January 20.

"*Ano ba yang titulo sa lupa? Bakit kailangan pa iyon? Naghirap ang mga magulang namin magtanim, ngayon kinukuha sa amin dahil wala daw titulo. Ancestral land namin iyon,*" he volunteered his sentiments.

As everyone else in the congregation, each "ili" or village representative was

eager to take the floor. And each had a horrible experience to share.

In Can-ew, soldiers trying to capture members of the New People's Army and finding none, instead killed the cows, devoured the food, mauled the male residents and ordered them to strip naked.

In Pasil, soldiers chased innocent native girls. The village elder spoke of many unsolved crimes in the place. One is the killing of a villager by a guard of the Batong Buhay Mines.

Indeed, massive militarization is the biggest concern of the Igorots in the Mt. Province, a problem which never existed ten years ago. It is also their foremost reason for the gathering of 27 ili delegates, mostly elders in G-strings, to renew their ties as peace-pact holder. Some came from as far as Abra, Kalinga and Benguet to speak of their plight.

Among themselves, they agreed to expand the existing Kalinga Peace Pact Holders Association to include other provinces in the Cordillera.

This necessitated the group to change the name to "Cordillera Bodong Association (CBA)". Included in their resolution is the fight for ancestral lands and the recall of military soldiers in the area. They also emphasized that soldiers of the NPA should likewise abandon the place. We only want peace, they said.

"Kung walang sundalo, wala ring pupuntang NPA sa lugar namin."

The mayor of the town, Louis Claver, joined the gathering and heard the plight of his fellow tribesmen. In his welcome address, he encouraged the "bodong", saying it could be the means to wipe away the intruders if the association is strengthened. He also assured the support of the local government.

Lawyer from the Free Legal Assistance Group Billy Claver updated the participants on the Regionalization Bill of the Cordillera. He denied an earlier story that people of Kalinga-Apayao would not want to be included in the creation of Region I-A. He said the objection does not carry a consensus from Kalinga-Apayao.

And the villagers mean business. They assessed their past performance, reviewed their constitution, submitted the association's program for 1985 for approval of the body, and selected additional members of the board.

Their stories are not new.

They have been carried in a few newspapers but the issues are alive and need urgent attention.* KMT

PHILIPPINES

AUTHORITIES SAY NPA OPERATES IN 100 NEGROS BARANGAYS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 4 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] BACOLOD CITY--Military authorities here declared recently that New People's Army (NPA) rebels now operate in at least 100 barangays in this island province.

Col. Isagani de los Santos, chief of the Tactical Command Post based in Ninigaran town, would not, however, specify or give the names of the barangays.

De los Santos, considered the top counter-insurgency officer in this province, categorized the barangays where the NPA allegedly operates as either heavily "infiltrated" or influenced.

The military officer defined an "infiltrated" barangay as one where a so-called "invisible government" functions, while an "influenced" barangay he said, exists where an NPA infrastructure functions as an extension of armed political power.

Political analysts here, however, told Malaya that the barangays referred to by the colonel could be those in the southern Negros island, particularly in the so-called "CHICKS" area, generally conceded as the "hotbed" of the outlawed guerrilla army.

The same analysts added that NPA elements have also made their presence known in the central Negros area, indicating, according to them, an expansion in the rebels' base of operation from the southern portion of the island reaching up to northern Negros.

They said it is more likely that the rebels operate in more than 100 barangays, considering that almost all the towns in the so-called "CHICKS" area (for Candoni, Hinobaan, Ilog, Cauayan and Sipalay, have allegedly been transformed into an NPA base, and there are more than 100 barangays in this area alone.

Counting other towns in the Central Negros area, the analysts estimated that there are many more barangays in the island under the "sway or influence of the NPA's shadow or invisible government."

Meanwhile, military authorities announced Tuesday that a policeman died in an encounter between a group of about 40 armed men believed to be NPA regulars and the combined PC and police elements in barangay Budlasan, Canlaon City, Negros Oriental.

The lone victim, identified as Pfc. Joel Poricio of the Canlaon police station, was fatally hit during a vicious exchange of gunfire between the 325th PC Company and the rebels.

After the brief encounter, the NPA guerillas reportedly withdrew towards barangay Masulog, La Castellana town on the Negros Occidental side of the island.

CSO: 4200/637

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY BUILDUP IN NEGROS TO COUNTER NPA

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] BACALOD CITY--Military and paramilitary forces in Negros Island are being retrained to counteract the growing guerilla activities of the New People's Army (NPA).

Brig. Gen. Isidoro de Guzman, commander of the Regional Unified Command-VI, said that troops are being retrained in small units and in counter-guerilla tactics.

The military will also establish a composite reaction force in addition to the Tactical Command Post. Recently 1,133 officers and men attended the Ranger Orientation Courses, Civil Disturbance Control Training, Counterinsurgency Orientation, and Tanglaw and Marksmanship Orientation.

Col. Isagani de los Santos, Negros Tactical Command Post commanding officer, said his program of action this year emphasizes the "total civilian approach" that will be adopted in all the operations and projects of NETACOM.

De los Santos also emphasized the need for socio-economic projects the military would promote to upgrade the living standard of the civilian population.

Meanwhile, Negros Occidental PC provincial commander Col. Arnulfo Obillos disclosed that a meeting will be held with local officials to firm up plans of security measures against insurgents' attacks.

Plans are being drawn up to prevent rebels from infiltrating towns, similar to what is happening in Mindanao.

Malaya gathered, however, during the past two months, there has been no observed NPA activities in Southern and Central Negros since the province was put on red alert shortly before Dec. 26, the founding anniversary of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

However, in the province's so-called "deep south," in the CHICKS area and in Central Negros, ambushes, sparrow killings, encounters and military counter-actions were reported these past few months.

CSO: 4200/637

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT SAYS MNLF VIOLATES TRIPOLI PACT BY KIDNAPPING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Feb 85 p 8

[Article by Olaf S. Giron]

[Text]

Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Pacifico A. Castro said yesterday the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) violated "with impunity" the Tripoli Agreement and the Zamboanga ceasefire accord of 1977 when it kidnaped and refused to release two foreigners.

But Castro was confident the MNLF rebels would release Helmuth Herbst of West Germany and John Robinow of the United States as in six previous kidnappings.

All the abductions were done "for publicity and propaganda" to focus attention on the MNLF campaign for self-rule, Castro said.

The kidnappings were violations of the Zamboanga ceasefire agreement which specifically provides for the release of all prisoners and hostages, he added.

An attempt by Pakistani Ambassa-

dor Aftab Ahmad Khan to secure the release of Herbst and Robinow last week was turned down by the rebels, saying he had no credentials. The hostages were seized Nov. 19.

Khan is a retired three-star general who was designated by the 43-nation Islamic Conference to negotiate the freedom of the two hostages in Jolo.

The first kidnapping victim was Japanese Ambassador Toshio Urabe in 1972 in Marawi City. He was released after 48 hours.

The second one was Pierre Huguet, French embassy finance officer, who was snatched in Zamboanga City on Feb. 6, 1978.

A Korean, Pil Huo Vhin, was snatched in October 1979 and freed in Lanao del Norte after paying ransom. A Taiwanese, Lim Shin Kuo, was shanghaied the same year.

PHILIPPINES

REBEL 'TEACH-INS' REPORTED IN CEBU

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 1 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Teach-ins conducted by alleged rebels in the mountain barangays of Cebu City were reported by barangay residents to a team of policemen headed by Talamban Police Station Commander Capt. Felix Leyson.

The police team was on a mission to the barangays of Mabini, Parril and Lusaran to raid alleged marijuana plantations in the area.

Barrio folks told the raiding team that rebels are conducting teach-ins in their barangay. They said that about a week ago, a Chinese mestiza and a certain Francisca were in the company of a priest and the trio conducted lectures to some residents. Barrio folks also reported the presence of rebel leaders trying to convince them to join the rebellion against the oppressive government.

Marcelo Garbo alias Kumander Ali together with a certain Sergio were reported to have visited the barangay. The barrio folks related that at one time the rebel leaders burned a number of marijuana plants at the house of Florencio Patindol and told them that it is not good to plant marijuana as it destroys the future of the youths. They added that the rebel leaders raided a marijuana plantation allegedly owned by a certain Bacus but retreated when the alleged owner opened fire on them. Mentioned as rebel leaders were Cudias alias Kumander Picus, Marcelo Garbo and Nolasco Bobo alias Dodo.

The three rebel leaders were wanted by the law for a series of killings. Picus and Bobo are prison escapees while Kumander Ali is wanted for the killing of Lydia Atuel.

The police team was able to uproot 40 marijuana plants. Capt. Leyson said the cultivators of the prohibited plants were quick to uproot the plants as their coming to the area could be seen from a distance. He said their group could see the cultivators uprooting marijuana plants.

The raiding team was composed of Liomador Otadoy, Loreto Minoza, Arthur Quindao, Aaron Recla, Francisco Lao, Jose Mangaron, Espedidion Ardiente, Jr., and Perseus Seno.

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY-ALLIED MUSLIM LINKED TO MURDER OF STRIKERS

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 1 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Aurelio A. Pena]

[Text]

STA. CRUZ, Davao del Sur — Abubakar Bautista Karsolo, better known here as "Kapitan Inggo" is being suspected here by Franklin Baker management sources as the one allegedly responsible for the strafing of striking workers in front of the coconut firm's compound last January 10 this year.

Two strikers, Nestor Macalino, 26 and Willy Agustin, 28, were killed and six others seriously wounded, when heavily-armed men in a slow-moving jeep, strafed the striking workers at the picket line when they were asleep.

High-ranking officials of the beleaguered multinational coconut processing firm who declined to be identified, believed that "Kapitan Inggo" is definitely behind the strafing incident because Abubakar Bautista Karsolo is a very close friend of Reynaldo Salamat, the firm's personnel manager who was shot to death two days earlier by three unidentified armed men believed to be a "sparrow" liquidation squad of the New People's Army. "They are close friends, in fact, Karsolo and Salamat are compadres and have very close family ties," a Franklin Baker official here said.

However, striking workers here, numbering about 200, has placed the blame squarely on

the military under the command of Col. Patrick Madayag, new provincial commander, who earlier denied involvement of his men in the strafing incident.

Kapitan Inggo and his group of Bangsa Moro Army rebels, according to company sources here, may have been allowed to escape by the military from Mandug where he was earlier linked to the murder of the late opposition leader Alex Orullo. His escape route at the height of a "military operation" in Mandug, was believed to be thru Tugbok, Toril, whose PC-INP station commander Capt. Domingo Villareiz was known to have earlier brought the rebel leader to Col. Antonio Teves and Brig. Gen. Dionisio Tan-Gatue, Jr. of the PC-INP XI when Karsolo surrendered as a BMA rebel five years ago.

Allowed to slip back to his home village in Sirawan, the mysterious Muslim rebel leader, suspected to have some links with the military, was reported to have put together a strong force of around 500 fully-armed BMA rebels of the Moro National Liberation Front under the "Salamat faction", a known anti-communist group operating in the coastal villages of Sirawan, Inawayan and Tubod in the municipality of Sta. Cruz.

PHILIPPINES

GROUPS HONOR THOSE INJURED, KILLED IN POST-1983 MASS ACTIONS

Makati MR. & MS. in English 1-7 Feb 85 p 28

[Article by J. P. Fenix: "In Flaming Remembrance"]

[Text]

IT was an evening of songs, orations and remembering people who had been injured or killed during post-Aug. 21, 1983 mass actions in Metro Manila were honored by "ALAB (Alay sa Laya ng Bayan: "Evening to honor victims of violence"), Saturday, Jan. 26, at the Mater Dei Auditorium, St. Joseph's College in Quezon City.

Sponsored by the U.P. KAAKBAY and supported by CORD, the ALAB Awards recognized the many faceless Filipinos who have given themselves to the movements for change and transformed them from being mere statistics into flaming symbols of the spirit and courage of protest.

Among the Awardees were workers from ARTEX, GLOBESTEEL, FOAMTEX, Victoria Original Food Products, where strikers were violently dispersed. Other recipients of the ALAB medal were students, farmers, workers and professionals who were victims of the hosings, gassings and strafings of the Sept. 21-22 ('84) Mendiola vigil and the Sept. 27 ('84) Welcome Rotunda dispersal, as well as the released political detainees.

PHILIPPINES

BAGUIO PAPER IMPRESSED WITH GENERAL RAMOS

Baguio City THE GOLD ORE in English 2 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Credible General"]

[Text]

THE morning of February 1, 1985 was historic. Never before have Baguio residents experienced such order at Baguio's busiest intersections, where smartly uniformed traffic police kept vehicles and pedestrians in courteous relation to each other. Acting Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos was in town.

True to the chords he struck in his address upon assumption of office, General Ramos addressed civilians and law enforcers at the Baguio City Police Department on the need for social orientation of enforcement personnel and for the active, forthright involvement of citizens in all public affairs - particularly problems of peace and order. An old song, to be sure, but never before received with so much hope. Never before was the song sung with so much simple sincerity.

It must have been the singer, not the song. Even the hackneyed words "development," "integration," "cooperation," convinced and motivated, as if Gen. Ramos himself were the guarantor of their substance. Responsibility and authority were squarely placed on the shoulders of all sectors, as he neither praised nor blamed civilians or public officials, or the armed forces, but rather reminded them of their respective duties.

A local school head reminded us after the general's address: "Give him good press." Our immediate reaction was that we always give press that we feel is deserved. In this incredible epoch of Philippine history, Gen. Ramos deserves more than the simple accolade: The Credible General.*cdr

THIRTY KILLED IN SULU INTRAMURAL CLASHES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Feb 85 pp 1, 12

[Text]

ZAMBOANGA CITY

— Thirty persons were believed killed in sporadic fightings between armed groups during the last seven days in two barangays of Panamao, Sulu.

The fighting involved some 500 armed men, according to reports reaching this city.

Constabulary sources here confirmed the reports on the clashes involving militia forces and followers of Panamao Mayor Habib Bagis, on one hand, and the police and several other groups of militiamen headed by police Lt. Pershing Tulawie, station commander of Talipao, a neighboring town, on the other.

The fighting, which erupted last Jan. 27, took place in barangays Lake Siit and Lambayong in Panamao. The clash started when 50 militiamen under Muksin Kasanola attacked the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) detachment in Lambayong under Tabu Jahani.

The Sulu PC said that Kasanola and another were killed in the initial clash, while five others were wounded.

The group of Kasanola is said to be the fol-

lower of Lt. Tulawie. The reports said that the group of Mayor Bagis was reinforced by several militia groups from other barangays in Panamao and armed men from Panglima Espino, an adjoining municipality.

The fighting escalated in the next few days. This prompted Tulawie to bring more men and his armored car to Panamao, the reports said.

The Southern Command headquarters and the 9th PC-INP command here ordered Army units in Sulu and the Sulu Constabulary command to stop the fighting.

Southcom headquarters and the PC regional command declined to release reports on the number of casualties until the Army units and the Sulu PC submit their report.

It was gathered, however, from other sources that the death

Reset

The launching of the book "Ing Martir Ning Golgota" has been reset to Feb. 13 which has been declared as cultural day of Pampanga. toll already reached 30 as of yesterday and the number of the wounded was at least 50. (Vic

Arevalo)

CAGAYAN DE ORO
CITY — Fifteen armed

CITY — Fifteen armed men raided yesterday the house of a suspected "masiao" financier here and gunned down the operator and four others, then fleeing with P200,000 in cash and expensive jewelry worth several thousands of pesos.

Killed were Jaime Gabunada, a former PC sergeant who turned "masiao" financier, his common-law wife, Cecilia Toricha, 32; Eulalio Toricha, 28; Sufio Gabunana, 32; and Pat. Cornelio Licaros, 32.

The raiders were reportedly in fatigue uniform, and also wore black sweaters and commando bonnets.

The raiders forcibly destroyed the main door of the house then shot at close range the victims while some of them were eating.

One of the raiders undressed Cecilia and then shot her after she refused to give the key of her husband's car.

Probers said the money and the jewelry was taken by the raiders from a safe which they forcibly opened. The money represented the day's collection from "masiao" operations, the probers said.

PHILIPPINES

MANILA AIRPORT ALERTED ON GUNRUNNING

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Feb 85 p 16

[Text]

MANILA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT — Customs authorities here intensified their campaign against the illegal entry into the country of firearms and ammunitions by returning residents and "balikbayans" from the United States.

Customs Commissioner Ramon J. Farolan ordered airport customs examiners to rigidly examine the baggages of returning residents, especially those coming from San Francisco and Los Angeles for possible firearms and ammunitions.

Airport customs collector Bayani Bautista said the order was made after intelligence reports received here stated that "Balikbayans" are now being used by gunrunning syndicates.

A returning resident from Los Angeles, California, is now the object of a manhunt by customs and military authorities after his seven baggages yielded firearms and ammunitions when inspected here Saturday.

The balikbayan identified as David Ticsay, 25 arrived on board PAL

flight PR 107 Saturday morning. Ticsay was earlier tagged as firearms carrier by Capt. Rodolfo Campos, chief of the Suspected Cargoes Anti-Narcotics (SCAN) team here.

Ticsay eluded arrest after he sensed that his belongings were being closely watched by SCAN and customs police intelligence agents.

Ticsay reportedly passed through the customs examiner's counter leaving behind his baggage. He fled only with his handcarried items.

Ticsay was identified through the "David T" markings of boxes which yielded the firearms.

The boxes were opened in the presence of Philippine Airlines representatives, MIA representative Carlos

Loyzaga, the customs duty collectors, examiners and customs police and SCAN agents.

A .357 magnum revolver and a .38 special Smith and Wesson five-shooter handgun and about 300 rounds of ammunition were found inside one of Ticsay's boxes. (Louie Perez)

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY SEIZES WEAPONS INTENDED FOR PANAY NPA

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Feb 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jose de Vera]

[Text]

The military announced yesterday the seizure of what it said was the "biggest haul" of weaponry intended for the New People's Army (NPA) in Panay.

The announcement was made by the Armed Forces general headquarters following receipt of a report from Brig. Gen. Isidoro de Guzman, commander of Regional Unified Command (RUC) 7.

Seized by RUC-7 men in La Paz, Iloilo, were 13,109 rounds of assorted ammunition, six 40 mm rockets for grenade-launchers, three high-powered rifles, one FAL-GI rifle, one US rifle M16A1, one Thompson sub-machinegun, nine magazines for Thompson machinegun, two magazines for M-14 rifles, two magazines for Browning automatic rifle (BAR), one rifle grenade, six rockets for

40 mm grenade-launchers, 10,528 rounds of ammunition for 5.56 mm rifle, 641 rounds for .38 caliber revolver, and 180 rounds for FAL rifle.

De Guzman said in his report to Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting Armed Forces chief of staff, that a concerned citizen tipped off the military about the presence of suspicious-looking persons near the La Paz railway station.

De Guzman said he sent a team of uniformed and plainclothes agents to the area but when they arrived the suspicious-looking men were no longer around.

An inspection of the packages they left behind showed the military hardware.

Camp Aguinaldo said the delayed announcement of the seizures was intentional because the operation was still going on.

No arrests have been made so far, it added.

PHILIPPINES

ILOCOS DROUGHT THREATENS TOBACCO CROPS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 6 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Isidro M. Roman]

[Text]

Drought has hit some areas in the Ilocos region and, if unchecked, it may spread and cause a widespread destruction of crops, including Virginia tobacco.

This was learned from the Philippine Virginia Tobacco Administration (PVTA) as it sought the help of Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, acting Armed Forces chief of staff, in controlling the drought.

In a letter to the AFP chief of staff, Justice Federico B. Moreno, PVTA chairman, asked that the AFP extend its rain-making facilities and operations to the Ilocos provinces "to forestall an anticipated disaster that may be caused by drought."

Moreno disclosed that already, stunted growth of some tobacco plants has been

noted in many areas in Ilocos. "This may result to the premature death of the plants," he added.

He said that the problem is "compounded by the current problem of limited supply of fertilizers available to our leaf farmers."

In pressing for the AFP's rain-making airplanes, Moreno stressed to Gen. Ramos what, he said, "as disastrous effects of a drastic unproduction of Virginia tobacco on the economic well-being of tobacco farmers and the economy of the country."

"We and the Virginia tobacco farmers of the North will be greatly indebted to you for your unselfish and benevolent assistance," Moreno told Ramos.

PHILIPPINES

CENTRAL LUZON CLERGY OPPOSES BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] A Central Luzon bishop, 9 priests, a sister, and three leaders of a militant church-backed social action group have asked President Marcos to stop the operation of the controversial Bataan nuclear plant on the ground that it poses a serious threat to the life and safety of Filipinos.

In an open letter to President Marcos, the religious petitioners said they have taken the strong stand "in fulfillment of our sacred duty to protect and uphold the sanctity of life."

Led by Bishop Paciano B. Aniceto of the Central Luzon Social Action Group, the signatories expressed fear that the nuclear plant, which until now still has to get a permit to operate, will create serious health and environmental problems instead of bringing much-vaunted industrial progress.

"We have reflected on the advantages and disadvantages of the nuclear power plant and we have been dismayed to learn that instead of bringing genuine development, its maintenance requirements shall only bring additional economic burdens and greater economic dependency to our people. Instead of representing our people's self-reliant efforts towards progress, it has become a symbol of our subservience to the moneyed pressures of foreign lending institutions. Instead of preserving human life, its faulty construction and questionable waste disposal system shall only expose our people to slow death and genetic abnormality," the petitioners said.

They cited the recent gas leak case that killed over 2,000 persons in Bhopal, India, and attributed it to the "arrogant and irresponsible pursuit of progress and development."

Aside from Bishop Aniceto, other signatories in the open letter were: Fr. Edgardo Villanueva, of the Diocese of Malolos; Fr. William Sullivan, of Iba; Fr. Rene de Guzman, Cabanatuan; Fr. Rudy Abao, San Jose, Nueva Ecija; Fr. Wenceslao Abalos, Lingayen-Dagupan; Fr. Felicito Sison, San Fernando, Sr. Alfonsa Alba, of Balanga; Fr. Jun Roxas, Malolos; Fr. Marcelito Paez, San Jose, Nueva Ecija, Fr. Luciano Pili, executive secretary of the Luzon Secretariat for Social Action (LUSSA); and Venus Peralta, Fe Castro, and Russel Andaya, all of LUSSA.

Copies of the open letter were also sent to the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission, which is empowered to grant the license to operate to the nuclear plant; Bataan governor Efren Pascual, member of parliament Antonio Roman (KBL-Batasan).

Meanwhile, the Alay Kapuwa coordinators and workers in Luzon sent a similar anti-nuke petition to President Marcos.

CSO: 4200/637

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SELF-SUFFICIENT CAMBODIA SEEN AS OBJECTIVE OF VIETNAMESE PRESENCE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Dec 84 pp 28-43

[Article by Colonel General Le Duc Anh: "The Vietnam People's Army and Our Noble International Mission in the Friendly Country of Cambodia"]

[Text] Our army's 40 year history of victory and growth has also been the history of genuine patriotism and pure proletarian internationalism of which we can be very proud.

Ever since its early days, our army, under the leadership of the party and the esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, has considered the performance of its international mission for the peoples and the revolutionary armed forces of the two fraternal countries of Laos and Cambodia to be an obligation. Throughout the past several decades, in the resistance against France, the resistance against the United States and the present cause of defending the fatherland against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the peoples and the revolutionary armed forces of the countries on the Indochina peninsula have always stood shoulder to shoulder on the same line in the fight against the common enemy. The historic victory of epochal significance won by the free nations on the Indochina peninsula in the great resistance against the United States for national salvation eloquently proved the invincible strength of the militant solidarity of the peoples and the people's armed forces of the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

However, in the land of Temples and Pagodas, during the rule of the Pol Pot clique, the lackeys of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the revolution was betrayed, the communist party degenerated, genuine patriotic forces were persecuted, Cambodian society was turned upsidedown and restructured in the image of the bizarre model that is Maoism, the country was in ruin, the Cambodian people were massacred in large numbers and stood on the brink of genocide... The victory won on 7 January 1979 ushered in a new chapter in the history of Cambodia. For the first time ever, the Cambodian fatherland was truly independent and free and the people of Cambodia truly became the masters of their country, the masters of their destiny and began to see the light of genuine socialism. That remarkable victory was the great achievement of the strategic alliance and combat coordination between the genuine revolutionary forces of Cambodia and the army and people of Vietnam in the fight against Chinese expansionism and hegemony. Vietnam won a large

victory in the war fought on the southwestern border to defend the fatherland. The people of Cambodia toppled the traitorous and genocidal Pol Pot clique and regained political power.

Since suffering heavy defeats in Cambodia and in Vietnam in 1979, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in close collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary powers, have been opposing and attacking the revolution in the three countries of Indochina with increasing fury under a new strategy and through measures and tactics based on the specific situation within each country. As a result, although Cambodia has been liberated, although the Pol Pot clique was tragically defeated, the Chinese reactionaries have not abandoned their dream of expansionism and hegemony in Cambodia. Acting in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai reactionaries, they are assisting, supporting and bringing together all shades of Khmer reactionaries and using them to continuously counter-attack and furiously oppose the Cambodian revolution in the hope of regaining strategic areas that have been lost.

In recent years, under circumstances that have been extremely difficult and complex in every respect and displaying a remarkable strength, the Cambodian revolution has surged forward, defeated one scheme and tactic of the enemy after another and recorded large achievements of strategic significance, very encouraging achievements in all areas of military, political, economic, security, cultural and social activities. The enemy has not only failed to reverse the situation, but has found itself in an increasingly difficult and weak position as well. The country of Cambodia is coming back to life. The revolutionary forces of Cambodia are developing and growing. The strategic and militant alliance between Cambodia and Vietnam is being strengthened. The prestige and position of the People's Republic of Cambodia in the international arena are being enhanced with each day that passes.

The victories and achievements that the people have recorded have been due to the correct revolutionary line of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party; to the tremendous revolutionary capabilities and the strong growth of the people and our friends' corps of cadres; to the wholehearted assistance provided by the party, state and people of Vietnam; to the positive assistance provided by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries and the support of the national liberation movement and the progressive people of the world.

The party, state and people of Cambodia have a high evaluation of the assistance provided by the volunteer forces and specialists of Vietnam to the revolution and revolutionary armed forces of Cambodia. We are extremely proud that, in the face of sacrifices and challenges in the friendly country of Cambodia over the past several years, our volunteer forces and specialists have completed each mission assigned to them well, consider helping their friends to be their obligation and have proven themselves worthy of our army's fine tradition as an army that possesses ardent patriotism, an army that possesses the noble proletarian international spirit.

In its international mission of assisting our friends in Cambodia, our army has been able to record large and comprehensive achievements and make large

contributions to the Cambodian people's cause of defending their country and bringing it back to life because our cadres and soldiers have always been mindful of our party's international line and task, of its objectives, viewpoints and methods of assisting our friends as they have worked to strengthen the strategic, militant alliance between Vietnam and Cambodia and always been mindful of the line and policy of the Cambodian party in the struggle between the revolution and counter-revolution in Cambodia to resolve the question "who will triumph over whom."

These are the important lessons and experiences that we have learned and gained in the several years that our volunteer forces and specialists have been performing their international task in Cambodia.

The enemy's plot against the Cambodian revolution is long range and very insidious. The Cambodian revolution will surely win total victory but must still overcome many hardships and difficulties. The international task being performed by our army for the Cambodian revolution is still very large. Deeply understanding, faithfully observing and creativity applying these major lessons and experiences are the matter of foremost importance in insuring that our army successfully completes its large international task in the months ahead and helps the people and revolutionary armed forces of friendly Cambodia to continue to march strongly and steadily forward.

To successfully assist our friends, it is first of all necessary to have a full understanding of what their revolutionary tasks are. The 4th Congress of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party defined the general tasks of the Cambodian revolution in the present stage as: "Firmly defending Cambodia's national independence, building the fatherland and making a gradual transition to socialism."

Defending the fatherland and building the country, these two strategic tasks of the Cambodian revolution are closely interrelated and have a strong impact upon each other. This is because to build the country it is first of all necessary to defend the nation's independence, to win victory over the enemy in their attempt to reoccupy Cambodia. On the other hand, it is only by making every effort to restore and develop the economy and culture, to build the real forces of the revolution in every respect, to build and strengthen the new system and support the daily life of the people that the strength needed to defend the fatherland can be acquired.

While considering the two strategic tasks of defending the fatherland and building the country to be very important, the resolution of the 4th Congress of our friends' party also states: "Defending the fatherland is our foremost and very sacred task." This is an entirely correct strategic view, one that accurately reflects the situation surrounding the current revolutionary struggle being waged by the people of Cambodia.

As we know, it is the ambition of the reactionaries who are in power in China to annex the three countries of Indochina and expand into Southeast Asia. They consider the strength and stability of the three independent and sovereign countries of Indochina to be an "intolerable" obstacle to their plans. Therefore, although they have been dealt painful blows, the Chinese

expansionists and hegemonists have never abandoned their intentions. They are collaborating extensively with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers and furiously opposing and attacking the revolution in the three countries of Indochina, their main target being Vietnam. They are intensely pursuing a new strategy, the strategy of encirclement, encroachment and wide-ranging sabotage, a strategy being carried out by different tactics in each country, a strategy designed to weaken and eventually conquer and annex each country and all three countries. At the same time, they are continuing to make urgent preparations for launching a large-scale war of aggression against the three countries of Indochina when they think the time is right and when the necessary conditions exist. They consider Cambodia to be the weakest of the three countries and the most important springboard in attacking Vietnam from two directions. As a result, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are looking for every way, are doing everything possible to undermine the revolutionary forces of Cambodia in a vain attempt to change the comparison of forces in a direction favorable to them and shatter the special solidarity and the special, militant alliance between Vietnam and Cambodia. In coordination with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries within Thai ruling circles, they are supporting the remnant forces of Pol Pot and other Khmer reactionaries in intensifying their attacks and encroachments along the border, intensifying the guerrilla war, the spy war, subversive activities, the psychological war...and carrying out very cunning schemes in all fields: military, political, economic, diplomatic and so forth. Through these insidious tactics, the enemy hopes to support, maintain and develop reactionary Khmer forces, to wear down and bring about the complete collapse of the revolutionary forces of Cambodia in a vain attempt to create the conditions needed to "reverse the situation"(!).

Cambodia is a hot spot and one of the key areas within Indochina where the enemy is making every effort to oppose the revolution. Therefore, the main feature of the Cambodian situation today is that although the country of Cambodia has been liberated and is coming back to life, the Cambodian revolution must still wage a full-scale political, military, economic and diplomatic struggle to resolve the question of "who triumphs over whom" that exists between the revolution and counter-revolution with a view toward maintaining national independence, protecting the gains of the revolution, building the fatherland and making a gradual transition to socialism.

This is a very bitter national struggle, a very bitter class struggle that is not only of decisive significance to the Cambodian revolution and the revolutions of all three countries of Indochina, but also of very important significance in the struggle for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world. As long as the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists continue to collaborate with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai reactionaries and continue to use Thai soil as the base and springboard for attacks against the Cambodian revolution, the struggle of the Cambodians will continue to be a bitter and complex struggle.

The schemes and ambitions of the enemy are very large. They have mounted a full-scale, continuous counter-attack against the Cambodian people's revolution. However, facts have proven that they are limited in what they can do. The more the enemy tries, the larger are the defeats they suffer, the

larger are the victories won by the Cambodian revolution. The enemy's position and forces continue to weaken and they are beset by internal dissention. The position and forces of the revolution are becoming stronger with each passing day and the country's national solidarity as well as the strategic and militant alliance between Cambodia and Vietnam are becoming increasingly solid. Generally speaking, on the entire battlefield as well as within each region, it is clear that the Cambodian revolution has achieved superiority over the enemy. The inevitable trend of development is that the enemy has suffered painful defeats, will continue to be defeated and will ultimately suffer total defeat; the Cambodian revolution has won large victories, will continue to develop in accordance with the laws that govern it and will ultimately win total victory.

Being thoroughly familiar with strategic tasks, correcting assessing the comparison of forces between ourselves and the enemy, between the revolution and counter-revolution and displaying dynamism in advancing the revolution in accordance with the laws that govern it, these are the lessons of success of the Cambodian revolution. Correctly assessing the enemy, that is, recognizing their character, their schemes and tactics as well as their fundamental weaknesses and limited capabilities, while correctly evaluating ourselves and possessing deep confidence in the abundant revolutionary capabilities and the potential for robust growth of the people and the revolutionary forces of Cambodia, these are the important lessons and experiences that have been learned and gained by the volunteer forces and specialists of Vietnam in their task of assisting our friends.

The strategic tasks of the Cambodian revolution that were confirmed by the congress of our friends' party are the cornerstone of the positions and policies that apply to all fields of practical activity of the party, the state and the revolutionary armed forces of Cambodia. To successfully help our friends, we must not only know what the strategic revolutionary tasks of our friends are, but must also understand these positions and policies of our friends and assist them in accordance with these positions and policies. Each position and policy is designed to resolve a specific problem under a specific set of circumstances. However, the views and thinking that each position and policy of our friends represent are consistent. Therefore, having a thorough understanding of the principle strategic views that permeate these positions and policies is a strict requirement that cannot be given light attention, is a fundamental political standard that cannot be lacking if we are to provide our friends with practical assistance and strengthen the special solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia.

First, there is the view that Indochina is a single battlefield, the view that a strategic, militant alliance among the three countries of Indochina is a law in the survival and development of each country as well as all three countries.

The three countries of Indochina occupy a very important strategic position in Southeast Asia. For centuries, these three countries have shared the common fate of victims of wars of aggression waged by the Chinese feudal powers, by the imperialists and international reactionary powers. On the Indochina peninsula, the experience of history over the past century and more shows

that, to the Japanese fascists, the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists of bygone years as well as the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists of today, Indochina was and continues to be a single target of aggression, a single battlefield within the plans of aggression. Dividing one country from another and using one country as a springboard from which to annex another or annex all three of these countries have been the law by which outside powers have fought each of their wars of aggression on the Indochina peninsula. In their plan to annex Indochina and expand down into Southeast Asia, the Beijing reactionaries, too, subscribe to this law. Therefore, whereas the path of liberation of the peoples of the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia was the path of alliance, of standing shoulder to shoulder in the fight against the common enemy, today, the path of building and defending the country must also be the path of special solidarity, of close strategic and militant alliance among the three countries, the three nations under a common plan for coordinating their strategy. Through the strength of this solidarity, this alliance, the revolution of the peoples of the three countries of Indochina has won victory after victory. Conversely, whenever the solidarity, the alliance among these three countries have not been firmly maintained, the revolution has experienced unavoidable difficulties and setbacks in all three countries. And, not one of these countries feels secure if the independence and freedom of one of the other countries are being threatened. "Indochina is a single battlefield," this is a strategic point of view, an important lesson, a matter in the nature of a law in the survival and development of the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

In the new stage of the revolution, the development of the alliance among these three nations is characterized by new factors:

--The three nations have won total independence, established three states under the leadership of three genuine Marxist-Leninist parties and are engaged in building their countries and defending the socialist fatherland.

--The alliance of the three countries of Indochina has become an integral part of the socialist system, an organic part of the world revolutionary movement.

--The three countries share an immediate and dangerous common enemy, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists to undermine the solidarity and alliance among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, their basic and long-range objective being to weaken and annex the entire Indochina peninsula and use Indochina as a springboard for expansion down into Southeast Asia.

In view of these characteristics, the alliance among the three countries of Indochina that exists today is a socialist alliance, a strategic and militant alliance on a common battlefield, an alliance encompassing politics, military affairs, economics, culture and all other aspects of life, an alliance whose purpose is to help one another build and defend our respective countries. The resolution of the 5th Congress of our party pointed out: "The special Vietnam-Laos-Cambodia relationship is a law in the development of the revolutions of the three countries, is a matter of survival to these three nations. From one generation to the next, our people must preserve the pure

friendship and tradition of solidarity among the three nations, must constantly solidify and strengthen the special relationship and militant alliance among these three countries, must be determined to defeat each scheme and act of sabotage, division and aggression by our common enemy, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers."

A correct and full understanding of the view that Indochina is a single battlefield, the view of solidarity, alliance and full-scale cooperation among the three countries based on a common, coordinated strategy gives us an even deeper understanding of the oneness between genuine patriotism and socialist internationalism, between the sacred national mission and the noble international mission of our army in the friendly country of Cambodia. It is our view that "to help a friend is to help ourselves," that by fulfilling our international obligation we are also fulfilling our national mission. We help our friends and our friends help us. The truth of history is that the three countries of Indochina were only able to win great victory in the cause of resisting the United States for national salvation because of the very large assistance we gave to one another. Thus, assisting one another in no way means giving assistance but not receiving assistance in return. It is assistance based on political equality and on obligations. Each country does the very best that it can to fulfill its national task and contribute to the fulfillment of its international obligation. The matter is not one of doing favors for one another nor do we go about weighing what we stand to gain or lose. Giving full expression to the view that "Indochina is a single battlefield" also means respecting one another's independence and sovereignty and overcoming all big country nationalist thinking as well as narrowminded nationalist thinking while being extremely vigilant against and taking determined steps to thwart the plans and tactics of the enemy to undermine the solidarity of the three countries of Indochina, to divide Vietnam and Cambodia.

Secondly, the victory of the Cambodian revolution must be determined by the Cambodian people themselves under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party.

A revolution is the undertaking of the masses. This is the basic view of Marxism-Leninism concerning the role played by the masses in history. The same applies to the Cambodian revolution. It is not an exception.

To us, the purpose of the strategic counter-offensive that liberated Cambodia in the spring of 1979 was to crush the stronghold in the war of aggression commanded by Beijing in the Southwest while fulfilling our international obligation to Cambodia by helping the people of Cambodia escape genocide and arise in revolution again. To the Cambodian revolution, it was an uprising by the revolutionary masses to liberate the country from the rule of a Maoist lackey regime and win independence and democracy with the close coordination and wholehearted assistance of Vietnam. In that struggle, while Vietnam played a very large role, it is clear that this role was only made possible by the revolutionary forces of our friends. It can be said that in that coordinated struggle, both our forces and the forces of our friends were basic in their importance and both played a decisive role. And, from the standpoint

of the entire course of the revolution, only the people of Cambodia under the leadership of their genuine revolutionary party--the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party--can bring final victory to their cause of defending and building the country of Cambodia. No force can do this for them. This is a universal law and a law drawn from the realities of the Cambodian revolution.

For this reason, our party considers our foremost objective in helping our friends to be helping them decide their own fate, helping them carry out their revolution. Our volunteer forces and specialists must first understand that their basic mission is to help the armed forces and people of Cambodia arise and carry out their revolution again from the very beginning, to help our friends build the real strength of their revolution so that they are fully capable of undertaking each job on their own and being the masters of their revolution. The basic function of the volunteer forces is to join with the armed forces of our friends in fighting to wipe out the enemy; however, their foremost objective is also to help our friends, to create the conditions for them to grow and undertake the defense and construction of their country on their own. We cannot be considered as having completed our mission if we kill many enemy but do not create the conditions for the people to exercise ownership, for our friends to grow and undertake the work that must be performed on their own. The highest standard for measuring how well our volunteer forces and specialists complete their mission and how efficiently they perform their work is not how much they manage to accomplish for our friends, not how many years they spend in that friendly country, but the rate and quality of growth and the level of ownership achieved by the cadres and people whom the unit has the task of assisting.

Therefore, in every field of activity and in every area of work, the matter of foremost importance is the need to always respect the right of ownership of our friends, vigorously tap their sense of ownership and help them constantly raise their level of ownership and their ability to exercise ownership so that they can decide each of their jobs in accordance with the lines and policies of their party and in a manner consistent with the historic circumstances, with the country and people of Cambodia.

Helping our friends does not mean doing favors for them, doing everything for them or taking their place. Therefore, everything that reflects dogmatism, that reflects the mechanical application of our experiences to the circumstances of our friends, regardless of how fine our motives might be, is an expression of big country chauvinism, of a lack of respect for the independence and sovereignty of the cadres and people of Cambodia, of a lack of confidence in their revolutionary capabilities and their ability to exercise ownership.

The people of Cambodia have a very deep love of independence and freedom. It was while the people of Cambodia were still suffering under the Maoist rule of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionary regime that our party correctly assessed and promptly gave rise to this burning aspiration and created the conditions for this spiritual potential to become a powerful material strength.

Down through the ages, the Cambodians fought for centuries and shed untold amounts of blood to win their independence and freedom. However, every gain

they made was taken from them by the feudal dynasties. Following many years of fighting alongside Vietnam and Laos against the United States for national salvation, they once again found themselves on the doorstep to independence and freedom only to have their independence and freedom denied, this time by the Pol Pot regime, the lackey of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. The more they were oppressed, the more the people of Cambodia yearned for independence and freedom. And, this is why, now that they are being led by a genuine party--the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party--and are receiving direct assistance from Vietnam, that the Cambodian people have shown just how great their revolutionary capabilities are in the work of bringing their country back to life, in the decisive struggle to defend and build their country. All strata of the people are becoming increasingly confident in and more closely aligned with the new system and are closely united with Vietnam. The corps of sector cadres built and developed by our friends from within the revolutionary movements of the masses has displayed self-reliance, performed its tasks with zeal and enthusiasm, displayed a good spirit of discipline and sense of organization, is diligent in its work, is eager and able to learn and has the potential for strong growth.

There is every basis in practice and science for firm confidence in the revolutionary potentials, in the sense of ownership of the people of Cambodia and their ability to exercise ownership. A nation that built the unique Angkor civilization, a nation that struggled for hundreds of years alongside Vietnam and Laos against imperialist aggression to win its independence and freedom, a nation that toppled the Pol Pot genocidal fascists, the lackeys of China...is a nation that possesses great revolutionary capabilities and a tremendous ability to exercise ownership. Under the leadership of their genuine revolutionary party and with the assistance of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the socialist community and progressive mankind, the people of Cambodia are fully capable of determining their own destiny and advancing the Cambodian revolution to total victory.

In the task of helping our friends, having confidence in our friends is the prerequisite to every victory. Conversely, it is unavoidable that we will experience certain problems and difficulties, even mistakes and setbacks. The people of Cambodia have been deceived by ruling exploiting classes and betrayed by a Pol Pot clique that masqueraded as revolutionaries. Therefore, they are people who are very sensitive to the issue of sovereignty, who desire their own sovereignty very much. Having confidence in our friends requires that we respect our friends, respect their right of ownership within each unit, each locality and each sector as well as on a nationwide scale. The more we trust our friends, the more they will trust us and the more confidence we will have in ourselves. Our confidence combined with the confidence of our friends, of the millions of Cambodians will unleash a tremendous force that will enable the people of Cambodia to fulfill their role as the force determining the victory of their cause of defending and building the country.

To advance the Cambodian revolution to a solid victory in the struggle to resolve the question of "who will triumph over whom" that exists between the revolution and counter revolution today, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party is promoting three revolutionary movements of the masses: the movement to fight the enemy, proselyte the enemy; the movement to carry out production

and stabilize life; and the movement to build the forces of the revolution and continue to develop the revolution in both breadth and depth.

Because they satisfy the ardent and deeply held aspirations of the people, these three movements, once sporadic and spontaneous, have now become broad mass movements, movements that are well organized and directed toward clear objectives. These three movements are a living expression of the abundant revolutionary capabilities, the tremendous creativity and the strong sense of ownership of the people of Cambodia.

During the past several years, our volunteer troops and specialists have actively assisted our friends, have promoted these three movements and helped to achieve practical results, to change the situation at enterprises and within hamlets, villages, districts and provinces.

Bearing in mind the strategic point of view concerning the decisive role of the Cambodians in their revolutionary undertaking, our volunteer forces and military specialists must give more attention to correctly evaluating the revolutionary capabilities of the people of Cambodia and must, in every situation, display the fullest possible love for them, rely upon them, serve them and respect their right of ownership. They must closely coordinate the three movements so that they are tied to and stimulate one another, thereby tapping the great combined strength of the masses, achieving practical results and bringing about increasingly profound changes within each unit, within each locality and throughout the country. We must use these three revolutionary movements to help our friends build and develop their forces and train key cadres in all fields, which includes building up the armed forces...

A mass campaign to promote the three revolutionary movements and establish and uphold the right of ownership of the people is being carried out primarily at the basic units, the places where the lines and policies of the party and state of Cambodia are turned into reality, the places where the right of ownership and the revolutionary capabilities of the people are directly exercised and displayed. Helping our friends to promote the three movements at basic units is a basic task of the volunteer forces and specialists now in Cambodia. Wherever they are, if there are people there, our troops, be they main force troops or troops performing local work, troops of combat units or agencies, must consider it their constant political responsibility to coordinate with our friends and help them promote these three movements and must combat everything in leadership and command work that reflects disregard for mass agitation. This is also a concrete way to express the view that the people of Cambodia, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, are the force that will determine the victory of the Cambodian revolution.

Thirdly, the strength with which the country will be built is the combined strength of all the people, of the people within each locality as well as throughout the country.

The people of Cambodia regained political power and their political power was placed under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. This is the basic prerequisite to developing the strength of the 7

million persons of the land of Temples and Pagodas, who are now the masters of both the defense of the fatherland and the building of the country.

Safeguarding the country's independence and freedom, fighting the enemy and defending the country are the responsibilities and obligation of every citizen who is a master of his country. Therefore, the strength by which the country is defended is the combined strength of all the people. It is the strength of millions of tightly organized persons, of millions of persons joining in ranks to fight the enemies of the country, protect the gains of the revolution and defend their independence and freedom. This strength has been vigorously developed in the revolutionary struggle in Cambodia during the past several years. Achieving a combined strength in order to complete the tasks of the revolution within each locality, throughout the country and within each field--military, economic, cultural, social and so forth--this is the lesson that has been drawn from the realities of the Cambodian revolution. At the same time, it is a strategic guideline in everything our volunteer forces and specialists do to assist our friends.

Facts have shown that a combined strength can be achieved wherever there are masses and wherever there are leaders provided that the masses are educated and tightly organized and the leadership provided is centralized and unified. Although forces might not be large, a combined strength can still be achieved and developed if these forces are well organized and closely coordinated. Conversely, forces that are large but which are poorly organized and have decentralized leadership are weak forces, forces that cannot achieve strength and even pose difficulties and obstacles to one another.

Under the present circumstances of the Cambodian revolution, now that political power is in the hands of the people and the masses have arisen to take charge of their own destinies, the combined strength achieved within each locality must be the result of coordinating the efforts of the revolutionary government and all specialized sectors, the army, the public security force and mass organizations, such as the Trade Union and the mass organizations of youths, women, intellectuals, Buddhist monks and so forth assembled within the National United Front for the Construction and Defense of the Kampuchean Fatherland, all under the centralized, unified leadership of the party organization. Only in this way is it possible to achieve a large combined strength, eliminate decentralization and correct the problem of "everyone pulling in a different direction." Achieving combined strength once a revolutionary task has been established also demands that coordinated measures be taken and that all available means be focused on completing the task at hand. For example, in armed struggle, achieving the combined strength of all the people in the fight against the enemy means insuring that each person, each house, each circle and each sector fulfills its obligation to defend the country, knows how to fight and rout the enemy, participates in the buildup of the armed forces and the national defense system and contributes to the building of material-technical bases and the economic base, thereby guaranteeing that the requirements involved in defending and building the country are met, both in the immediate future as well as over the long range.

On the basis of the tactics and activities of the enemy and our situation and task, each hamlet, village, city, district and province must adopt a unified

plan for fighting the enemy. The plan for fighting the enemy and the specific missions established under this plan must be the basis upon which forces are organized, with the nucleus of these forces being the revolutionary armed forces. Within every area of operation, there must be close coordination between fighting the enemy and the effort to proselyte the enemy and break up their ranks. Combat missions must be coordinated with economic and welfare tasks. Stationary forces must be coordinated with the forces of the upper level and adjacent areas of operation. It is necessary to use and coordinate every reasonable method of struggle, use every available means of the locality, the state, the people...in combat and combat support missions, in providing local rear service support and so forth in order to create a tremendous combined strength for the locality to use in fighting the enemy, in proselyting the enemy, in wiping out and routing the enemy, in weakening the enemy and firmly defending the locality.

In the process of helping our friends defend their country, defend their locality, our volunteer forces and specialists must first reach a unity of views and actions with our friends concerning the strategy of building and developing a combined strength and must work with our friends to correct such misconceptions and consider fighting the enemy and protecting the people to only be the work of the armed forces, of the army, as a result of which the various sectors and circles of society do not fulfill the responsibility that is theirs.

To put this view in practice in the field of local organizational work, the various levels have, with the assistance of Vietnamese specialists and volunteer forces, established the Unified Command to guide the fight against the enemy and mass agitation and bring the combined strength of all the people to the fight against the enemy, to the defense of the country. The unified command is an organization that has come into existence in the course of the development of Cambodia's strategic and militant alliance with Vietnam and marks a new stage of growth in the movement by our friends to have all the people participate in the fight against the enemy and enemy proselyting.

We must also work with our friends to strongly develop the role of this new organization and promptly gain experience regarding its structure, mode of operation and work methods with a view toward increasing the effectiveness of this organization in mobilizing and organizing combined forces and guiding combined operations within the locality. Among the cadres of our volunteer forces and specialists, importance must be attached to promptly rectifying such incorrect practices as concerning themselves solely with military affairs and placing emphasis only on fighting the enemy; not establishing close coordination between ourselves and our friends; utilizing forces in a haphazard manner outside their function; not coordinating economic requirements with national defense work well; and wasting the manpower of the people.

Fourthly, there must be close coordination between taking the offensive and establishing control, with the purpose of establishing control being to continue to take the offensive, to wipe out and rout the enemy.

Attacking the enemy in order to establish control and maintaining control in order to continue attacking the enemy is a strategic viewpoint that is reflected in the realities of the revolutionary struggle in Cambodia.

The purposes of taking the offensive are to win victory over the enemy, build and defend the new system and implement the people's right of ownership. Therefore, the objective of taking the offensive is to create the conditions for the people to win and maintain control. The objective of maintaining control is to attack the enemy. The stronger, more comprehensive and more effective attacks are, the more the battlefield deployment of the people and the control they have achieved are consolidated. Conversely, only by establishing control by the people in all areas of national defense, politics, economics and so forth is it possible to achieve the combined strength of all the people in order to continuously attack the enemy, continuously defeat and weaken them. Thus, control is the base, the source of strength for developing an offensive posture and building offensive forces.

Under this correct strategic guideline, the offensive battlefield deployment of the Cambodian revolution and the control exercised by it have been developing from a position of increasing strength and victory since the victory won in the spring of 1979. The current question in the mission of our volunteer forces and specialists is how to help our friends who strongly develop the tremendous revolutionary potentials of the nation of Cambodia in order to constantly keep the enemy on the defensive, keep them confused, wear them down, wipe them out, shatter their will and rout their forces while consolidating control from the hinterland to the border, within each locality and throughout the country.

In Cambodia today, defending the fatherland essentially involves a bitter revolutionary struggle by the people against the counter-attacks being waged by the counter-revolutionary forces that were overthrown and are now being supported by Beijing in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists in a vain attempt to regain lost positions. Therefore, this struggle is, generally speaking, taking place on two distinct fronts: the border and the hinterland.

Lying along the Cambodia-Thailand border are the bases of the various Khmer reactionaries. Following their tragic defeat, they built rear bases on Thai soil, established border crossing points and opened infiltration corridors in order to send forces, weapons and so forth into the hinterland to engage in guerrilla activities, conduct sabotage, occupy land, control portions of the population, build counter-revolutionary forces, etc. They are engaged in armed resistance against the revolution. We must use military attacks to wipe them out, eliminate their bases, build and strengthen defense lines, establish and consolidate our friends' control along the border and enable them to achieve increasing control in the hinterland.

The hinterland is the place where we must establish, consolidate and develop the people's control in order to defeat the attempts by the enemy to win the hearts of the people, defeat their acts of sabotage, their subversive activities. A strong and solid front in the hinterland, which will build the

forces of the revolution in every respect and thwart the enemy in everything they attempt, this is what will ultimately determine the victory of the Cambodian revolution.

The border front and the hinterland front are closely related. They capable support each other and both have the basic objective of achieving the people's control of their entire country. The purposes of attacking and wiping out the enemy and maintaining good control along the border are to eradicate the enemy, to sever the ties between the enemy at the bases inside Thailand and in border areas and the enemy in the hinterland so that the enemy forces in and outside the country are harassed and weakened. The purpose of promoting the movement to fight the enemy and proselyte the enemy in the hinterland is to strengthen the people's offensive battlefield deployment and strengthen the people's control so that the enemy panics and is routed and the three revolutionary movements of the masses develop, thereby creating better conditions for attacking the enemy and achieving increasingly solid control in the entire border area.

Thus, although different, the border front and the hinterland front are both very important and neither can be given light attention. Taking the offensive and achieving control on both the border and hinterland fronts, this is the substance of the coordination between attacking the enemy and maintaining control in the present struggle between the revolution and counter-revolution in Cambodia. Pulling back and maintaining a purely passive posture is just as wrong as placing heavy emphasis upon attacking the enemy while giving light attention to establishing control.

Both attacking the enemy and establishing control are very involved efforts encompassing military, political, economic and other activities. As regards military activities, the general as well as the specific efforts involved must be consistent with the specific situation at each place and time in the struggle and cannot be stipulated in advance on the basis of some model that is divorced from the actual situation.

The purpose of taking the offensive is to consolidate and develop the people's control. Of special importance at this time is the need to help our friends consolidate and improve the masses' control on the basic level, especially within densely populated areas, in strategically important areas and to do so in ways that are comprehensive, concrete and consistent with the actual situation at each place. Under the strategy of coordinating taking the offensive with establishing control and vice versa, every military, political, economic, social and other activity in the border region as well as in the hinterland must be designed to consolidate, maintain and develop control by the people and build the forces of the revolution. On the basis of continuously increasing the people's control, we must increase their combined strength and take combined measures in attacking the enemy so that we weaken and rout them more quickly.

Fifthly, it is necessary to build a revolutionary people's army whose character is the character of the working class.

Building the revolutionary armed forces, in general, and the revolutionary army, in particular, to serve as the nucleus in the fight being waged against the enemy by all the people to maintain the country's independence and protect the gains of the revolution is a pressing strategic requirement of the Cambodian revolution. The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party has made it clear that this army must be a revolutionary people's army that possesses high fighting strength. To develop such an army, importance must be attached to building the army from the standpoint of politics and morale, organization, method of fighting, equipment, material base, weapons, technology and so forth, among which the factors of foremost importance are building the army from the standpoint of politics-morale and its leadership and command skills. To build the army from the standpoint of politics and morale, it is necessary to instill in the revolutionary people's army the character of the working class and use this as the solid foundation for building the army in the other ways.

The working class character of the revolutionary army is not something abstract, rather, it is constantly reflected in the requirements of the revolutionary tasks, the combat missions and the level of buildup set by the revolutionary people's party for the army.

In the present revolutionary struggle of the people of Cambodia, the working class character of the revolutionary people's army is mainly expressed in one's stand and attitude concerning the enemy. Cadres and soldiers must be made fully aware of the hostile nature of the Pol Pot clique, the other Khmer reactionaries and their bosses, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and the Thai reactionaries. There can be absolutely no uncertainty, vagueness or illusions about, absolutely no lack of vigilance in the face of any of their psychological warfare lies or arguments or in any situation in this struggle, a struggle that might continue to be a complicated one.

The stand of the working class is expressed in the attitude taken toward the fatherland, the people and socialism. The revolutionary army consists of the sons and daughters of the people, is born of the people and stands ready to fight and die for the fatherland, for the people. It possesses a deep love of the people and is the nucleus in the fight waged by all the people against the enemy. Therefore, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army must be an army that is skilled in fighting the enemy and skilled in mass agitation. Being skilled in fighting the enemy means being able to wipe out the enemy in combat and being skilled in proselyting the enemy and breaking up their ranks. Being skilled in mass agitation not only means helping the people, protecting the people and maintaining strict discipline in relations with the people but, more importantly, it also means being skilled in propaganda, in educating and raising the revolutionary awareness of the people, in teaching them how to fight the enemy and conduct enemy proselyting, in helping the people participate in the buildup of the militia and self-defense forces, in mobilizing youths to eagerly join the army and fulfill their obligation to defend the fatherland, in helping to build and strengthen the government and the revolutionary mass organizations on the hamlet and village levels and in participating in the movement to produce, build the country and make the gradual transition to socialism.

Fighting the enemy creates the conditions for intensifying revolutionary agitation among the people. The function of a revolutionary people's army cannot be fulfilled if it knows how to fight the enemy but not how to agitate among the masses. For the army to have close ties with the people it must first have close ties with them within the revolutionary movements of the masses, from which outstanding youths must be recruited to supplement the army and through which the army must be forged and grow so that the people consider the revolutionary army to be their own and give it their full trust, support and assistance.

The working class nature of the army is also expressed in unity and closeness between cadres and soldiers, between upper and lower echelons, among units and among the various elements of the military.

These are the relations that exist among persons who share the same revolutionary ideals, share the same combat objectives, who are equal politically and as individuals, who love one another as brothers and sisters and who wholeheartedly help one another complete their tasks. Cadres and the upper echelon are constantly concerned with the material and spiritual welfare, with the feelings of and the progress being made by soldiers and the lower echelon. Soldiers and the lower echelon love and respect cadres and the upper echelon and fully execute all orders and instructions from cadres and the upper echelon. Everything that is an expression of bureaucracy, social classes, militarism, factionalism, localism, doing as one sees fit, the lack of discipline and so forth is contrary to the working class character and reduces the fighting strength of the revolutionary people's army.

The working class character of the army is also expressed in solidarity and close ties with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, especially in the constant strengthening and development of the strategic and militant alliance among the armies of Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos. This solidarity, this alliance have been built of the flesh and blood of these three nations, these three armies. They are priceless assets, are matters of survival to the three nations, the three armies on the Indochina peninsula. Safeguarding, cultivating and strengthening this solidarity and this alliance so that they are forever strong, these are also expressions of the working class character of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army as well as the Vietnam People's Army and the fraternal Lao People's Army.

Building the people's armed forces and building the people's army are the responsibility of the entire party, all the people and the entire army, of the entire revolutionary government, from the central to the basic levels, of the mass organizations on all levels throughout the country.

Our volunteer forces and specialists must do everything possible to help our friends build an army that is truly strong and solid in every respect, especially from the standpoint of politics and morale and its leadership and command skills, so that the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army becomes increasingly worthy of the trust of the people, of its role as the central force in the fight being waged by all the people against the enemy to defend the fatherland.

The reasons for bearing in mind the two strategic tasks of the Cambodian revolution, gaining a thorough understanding of the five main strategic viewpoints, directing efforts toward the strategic objectives that have been established, promoting the three revolutionary movements of the masses and displaying creativity and flexibility in the application of the various forms and methods of struggle are to bring about the strong advance of the Cambodian revolution and win a solid victory in the struggle to resolve the question of "who will triumph over whom" that exists between the revolution and the counter-revolution in Cambodia today.

The enemy continues to pursue plans of a very insidious nature against Cambodia. The revolutionary struggle of the Cambodian people will be a long and complex struggle. However, many new and very basic factors have emerged and are developing more with each passing day. Through the struggle and the challenges of a revolution that has had to be started over, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party has grown, is now leading every aspect of the country's activities and is developing increasingly deep roots among the masses. The United National Front, which has adopted a correct agenda, has the conditions needed to develop and bring together every strata of the people. The revolutionary government is being continuously strengthened from the central to the basic levels and its prestige is growing with each passing day. It is managing all work in every locality as well as throughout the country. The revolutionary people's army, which is developing and growing quickly, is becoming increasingly worthy of being the nucleus in the fight being waged by the people to defend the country. Cambodia's corps of cadres, practically all of whom were victims of the genocidal regime, have grown and been selected from within the revolutionary movements of the masses and made rapid political progress as well as progress from the standpoint of personal qualities and skills, is on the momentum of development in all sectors and on all levels. The potentials of the country and the revolutionary potentials of the people of Cambodia are quite large and being developed. Having been tested, the strategic and militant alliance among Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos is now more solid than ever before and cannot be undermined by any force. The solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the community of fraternal socialist countries are developing with each passing day.

These new factors are creating new capabilities filled with prospects for strongly stimulating the development of the Cambodian revolution. These new factors also eloquently prove one fact: the Cambodian revolution, under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, has the basic subjective and objective conditions needed to build revolutionary forces that are strong enough to undertake the defense and construction of the fatherland on their own.

Possessing ardent patriotism and a pure international spirit, thoroughly familiar with the revolutionary line and tasks of our friends and guided by the strategic viewpoints discussed above, the cadres and soldiers of Vietnam's volunteer forces and specialists, considering their international mission to also be their national task, must work hard and make large contributions to helping our friends continue to win sound victories in their cause of defending and building the country.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RETIRED MILITARY SHOULD BE RETRAINED, PROPERLY UTILIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 85 p 1, 4

[Editorial: "Training, Developing, Using Military Well When They Come Home After Completing Their Military Obligation"]

[Text] Hundreds of thousands of cadres and soldiers, having fulfilled their military obligation, have now returned to localities to engage in productive labor and assignments. During their time in the service, these young men and women received good political indoctrination, underwent training and practical trials of combat and work, and possess a sense of disciplined organization and the will to withstand hardship and surmount difficulties. This force is not only valuable for the quality of its make-up, but it also possesses many technical capabilities and specialties. It is important and necessary to train, develop, and utilize the capabilities of these young men and women in contribution to the strong development of all facets of local production and construction.

Over the past years nearly all provinces observed that military who return to the locality after completing their service in the army constitute a core force in mass movements; the provinces therefore emphasized the training, development, and use of this force. Upon their return home, very many military were able to put their natural strengths and capabilities to use and made positive contributions in local efforts to build the economy and defend the nation. Many won the trust of the party organization and the people and were elected to party echelons, government agencies, and mass organizations, or became skilled laborers in enterprises, state farms, and cooperatives. Nearly all the young men and women joined militia self-defense forces and performed assignments well in the maintenance of social order and peace.

Yet there are still a number of localities that do not yet fully realize the diverse capabilities of these young men and women and therefore do not truly pay enough attention to training, developing, and utilizing this force. Some places still do not organize administration well and do not have a detailed grasp of the working ability and occupational and technical specialties of

each person in order to arrange for their rational utilization. To date, there are places where there is still no clear policy on the use of these young men and women. There are even places with lax administration where care is not taken to arrange jobs for the military men and women; they are instead left to fend for themselves and do whatever they want, which easily leads to a situation in which persons do unsuitable work and the young men and women do not participate positively in local tasks.

Experience has taught that to use the capabilities of military returning to localities requires first of all a firm grasp of the political nature, the occupational specialty, and the level of advancement of each person in every respect. Management agencies in localities need to do a good job of registering military personnel returning to the locality in accordance with the needs of policy management, labor management, and reserves management. On that basis, plans must be formulated and implemented to train, develop, and utilize the young men and women according to their employment ability, with the aim of responding to the immediate and long-term needs of the locality. With persons who have prospects for becoming government or mass organization leadership cadres or management cadres at installations, attention must be given to their development for use along those lines. Arrangements appropriate to the occupation should be made for those who meet technical specialty standards. Care must be taken to arrange fitting work for former production installation cadres and workers who went into the service and are now returning after fulfilling their obligation; they should receive work that relieves concern and provides the young men and women a stable living.

After a period of living, training, working, and fighting in the army, young men and women returning home and assuming new responsibilities are often confronted with unexpected problems. To fulfill the mission entrusted requires that the young men and women, with the help of the locality, work hard to learn, uphold the quality and traditions of the army, provide good example and induce people to implement the policies and viewpoints of the Party and the state and local regulations, and contribute to the successful achievement of the socioeconomic objectives that have been set.

Good training, development, and utilization of military personnel returning to the locality, so that the young men and women are able to develop the best traditions of the army in every new situation and on every new battle front, while it is at a task in the implementation of the policy of the rear service of the army, is also a formula for additional new forces for the locality to fulfill the two closely-associated strategic missions, the economic mission and national defense.

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CSO: 4209/229

2 April 1985

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SONG BE, CAO BANG, NGHIA BINH PROMOTE SECURITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "Promoting the Mass Movement To Preserve National Security"]

[Text] VNA--Loc Ninh District, Song Be Province, has set up 123 peoples security teams, with the participation of thousands of people. People's security teams are active, along with regular public security and military units, patrolling and preventing and uncovering many crimes and violations and protecting political security and social order and peace.

Over the recent past, with the support of the masses, Loc Ninh District effectively suppressed troublemaking reactionaries, uncovering many instances of corruption in the handling of socialist property, and motivating all the people to build a wholesome life and eliminate superstitious practices of the past.

Cao Bang Province conducted an inspection of population and household registers and confiscated all types of illegally stored firearms and explosives and electric wire in 13 districts and cities and 63 agencies and committees in the province. As a result of the investigation, many families were inspired to voluntarily turn in all types of weapons they had collected to the agency responsible for management of them. Localities and sectors were able to collect 6,300 meters of electric wire. In many localities, especially in border districts, the population and household register inspection uncovered and occasioned prosecution of many cases of unauthorized habitation, cleared up the territory under their jurisdiction, and advanced political security in the border area.

Nghia Binh Province strengthened and set up 6,100 people's security teams, 182 security assault youth units, and 100 red flag youth units and control youth units and got these units on the right track, contributing to the maintenance of political security and social order and peace.

Nearly all installations, units, enterprises and such cities and villages as Qui Nhon, Quang Ngai, Dap Da, Binh Dinh, and Phu Cat did a good job of mobilizing the masses to participate in the maintenance of neighborhood security and counter every negative phenomenon.

Because they performed a good job of mobilizing the masses to participate in the maintenance of security, responsible agencies received 5,000 valuable items of information from the masses, which contributed to the investigation and solution of hundreds of criminal and civil cases. Also, because a good job was done of maintaining political security and social order and peace and preventing and countering crime in 1984, the number of serious crimes decreased greatly; theft of socialist property decreased 95.5 percent from those of 1983, and social transgressions declined 10 percent.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROGRESS IN SOCIALIST TRADE IN THANH HOA REPORTED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 6 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by Huu Tam: "Thanh Hoa on the Road of Unifying Management of Domestic Market"]

[Text] Like many other localities, Thanh Hoa Province once experienced an explosion of commercial activities. Merchants in the free market grew at a frantic pace. Even administrative organs, mass and economic organizations not related to the flow of goods stepped in, causing price disparities and inciting organizations and individuals to come in for a share. Carrying out a resolution of the Fifth Party Congress on reestablishing order in the front of distribution and circulation, Thanh Hoa strengthened the socialist trade forces, first of all controlling goods in order to curb the evils of speculation and hoarding, price gouging, and fierce trade competition. Due to the efforts of state-run trade, production of consumer industrial goods in the locality in 1983 increased 90 percent over 1982; in the first 6 months of 1984 it went up 96.5 percent over the previous year's corresponding period, providing thousands of handicraft workers with additional employment, clearly reducing the tendency toward giving up artisan industry for trade. Purchases of agricultural, forestry and food products increased 38 percent over 1982; in the first 6 months of 1984 these purchases increased 100.7 percent over the previous year's same period. In 1984, due to the province's efforts, 62 percent of all purchases came from local sources.

In 1983, retail sale in the organized market accounted for 70 percent of socialist trade. The free market has shrunk and the privately run pork business was basically eradicated. Because of an explosion in the privately run eating sector, cattle in rural areas had been stolen in great numbers, with some districts losing from 30 to 40 head per year; but that practice has now sharply been on the wane. The marketplace has taken on a new face, with relatively stable prices and a balance between receipts and expenditures throughout the province.

A highlight of the year-long transformation and consolidation of market management in the province is that the division of responsibilities among state-run economic organizations having goods circulated in the market has become clearer. The Cam Le tobacco factory makes direct purchases of the entire tobacco crop in concentrated production areas. Peanuts reserved for export are

purchased by Foreign Trade. After selection for export, the sector will deliver the remaining peanuts not meeting export standards to Domestic Trade for consumption. Domestic Trade purchases all species of beans. A corporation specializing in business within the domestic trade sector purchases the entire rush harvest for subsequent delivery to Foreign Trade for contract processing into exportable products, while Domestic Trade uses the same manufacturing process to fill domestic consumption needs. The forestry sector purchases mainly forestry products, while it falls to Domestic Trade to acquire a number of goods in a number of preassigned localities under control of the forestry management sector. It relies solely upon the marine products sector to purchase fresh and dried marine products; nevertheless, the sector can delegate some of its responsibilities to marketing cooperatives in a number of areas. The grain sector has the monopoly over grain (paddy) purchases, while Domestic Trade buys grain surpluses from peasants at high prices, in exchange for cash or consumer goods.

Market management teams operate from 50 inspection stations in 23 districts and towns in the province under the direct leadership of district and city state trade bureaus; there are also throughout the province 8 inspection stations established at interdistrict major communication centers--3 of which (Tinh Gia, Bim Son, and the Thanh Hoa municipal railway station) have been recognized as interprovincial ones. The system of inspection stations operates according to law. As a result, in 1983 the province discovered and prosecuted over 8,000 violations of market management policy, collected over 13 million dong for the budget, added nearly 10 million dong to tax collection, recovered for the state over 260 tons of grain, tens of tons of peanuts, cement and nitrate fertilizer, tens of thousands of meters of cloth, and over 2 million dong worth of forestry products, etc. Because of efficient state control and inspection of business activities, negative happenings in goods distribution and circulation have been thwarted.

Although new order has begun in the Thanh Hoa marketplace, violations of market management policies are still being seen every day at inspection stations. Some organs and enterprises continue to engage in trade out of self-serving interests. An attempt by the Electric Corp to take hogs and peanuts out of the province was stopped; a district hospital shipped tens of thousands of large bamboo to another province for sale. The provincial financial management organ sent personnel to the coast to buy fish to make salted fish for sale, but market management cadres were reluctant to prosecute. Several military units used mechanized vehicles to haul large bamboos out of the forest without paying afforestation tax. There were serious violations of laws regulating the forestry products market by organs and enterprises which availed themselves of transportation permits to carry forestry products across the provincial borders to sell for profit. Many truckloads of illegally transported goods with war invalids' escort obstructed the inspection of market management forces. Dishonest traders illegally shipped forestry products on river routes. During the first quarter of 1984, the forestry management sector detained 702 cases, recovered 630 M³ of wood, over 20,000 large bamboos, and collected over 5 million dong in afforestation tax, while during the first 5 months of 1984 the market management sector also detained over 2,600 cases, most of which involved forestry products merchants.

In Thanh Hoa, the private pork business has now been eradicated; nevertheless, the meat volume for everyday needs and state-run socialist trade has not expanded accordingly. That means the private meat business still is the hands of small merchants. On this subject, the Council of Ministers issued the following directive, "The growth of socialist trade, in terms of organization and business activities, should keep pace with organizing and coordinating the transformation and utilization of small traders, paying extreme attention to giving them jobs that ensure a decent livelihood." (Official Text 127-V15, 5 Nov 83)

It is necessary to open new markets in an orderly manner. But in Thanh Hoa there is an apparent tendency toward overdevelopment, because of village echelons' eagerness to acquire funds. In the new markets for private merchants, initially reserved for producers to sell their products, the socialist trade sector and marketing cooperatives should expand their business activities so that they can later play a dominant role.

The establishment of new order in the marketplace is aimed not only at the private free market, but also and first of all, at the organized market. The province does not authorize the trade sector to use labor in illegal business. Investigation documents, however, show that 70 local enterprises have not delivered all that they produced, and according to quotas. Most serious is the fact that state farms sold goods to outside buyers. There were major violations, but not a single case has been prosecuted. For instance, the Bim Son factory sent out hundreds of tons of cement in exchange for goods for subsequent distribution to its workers and officials. There also were instances of public security arresting people only to release them following intervention by organs of power. Officials of a number of organs from the central echelon and Hanoi, arriving in the province on the occasion of holidays, festivals, meetings, and congresses, etc., used to ask for goods for their own consumption, thus causing difficulties to market management within the province. Therefore, it may be necessary to put an end to these "requests for goods" through a Council of Ministers directive, and to strictly crack down on those enterprises unwilling to deliver all that they produced and according to quotas.

Generally speaking, the division of business responsibilities in Thanh Hoa has become clearer, but further debate is still needed on its rationality and efficiency. As far as rush mats are concerned, during the first 6 months of 1984 alone, although production installations delivered nearly 1 million pieces to the state, one still found hundreds of thousands of mats in the free market. Handicraft cooperatives took it upon themselves to buy up raw rush left over by state trade purchasers, given the latter's policy of paying low prices for rush surpluses. Handicraft installations under contract with Domestic Trade and Foreign Trade were eager to work for the latter because of more profitable terms. Hence, it has been suggested that small industry and handicrafts, with the province's permission, process rush purchased by them directly from planters into mats for delivery to the domestic and foreign trade sectors. This would help the rush avoid making a rather long trip, from planters to domestic trade purchasers, then from the latter to Foreign Trade for final processing into exportable mats. Handicraft cooperatives under contract with

Domestic Trade should make mats for domestic consumption, and these mats should be delivered back to Domestic Trade before being put into circulation.

Above are a number of remaining problems that require prompt consideration and consistent settlement. Such an action would incite market management in Thanh Hoa to rapidly achieve stability and order, thus contributing to boosting production and serving the people's livelihood.

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CSO: 4209/271

AGRICULTURE

HA BAC STRIVES TO SURPASS GOALS IN FOOD PRODUCTION, EXPORTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] VNA--The Ha Bac Province Party Committee has just met to thoroughly study the resolution of the 7th Plenum of the Party Central Executive Committee, evaluate the situation in 1984, and make decisions on the 1985 plan. Attention was focussed on promoting the spirit of self-reliance and exploiting every potential to exceed targets in two spheres: grain and exports.

In 1984, bad weather caused the loss of 3,000 hectares of the spring crop and 16,000 hectares of the 10th-month crop, which made yields 51,000 tons less than those of 1983.

In 1985, Ha Bac is striving to attain yields of 580,000 tons of grain.

To achieve this goal, the province pursued a policy right from the start of the year of promoting the cultivation of rice and subsidiary crops, so 16,043 hectares of sweet potatoes, corn, and potatoes have been planted, expanding the area 3,300 hectares over that of 1983. The Ha Bac Party Committee continued to direct localities to hold fast to an area of 12,000 hectares in manioc. while expanding the area of subsidiary crops for the spring crop in an effort to attain yields of 100,000 tons of paddy equivalent to these crops.

The province committee directed localities to devote 8,000 of the 18,000 hectares of spring rice to setting up a high-yield rice region in the aims of attaining a per-hectare yield of 3.5 tons or more and of raising overall per-hectare yields to 26 quintals an ensuring an annual yield of 480,000 tons of paddy. Learning from experiences in 1984, the province directed localities to implement the planned allocation of varieties well. For the spring crop, the primary variety is to be "Nong nghiep 8"; CR 203 will be used in the early planting, and "Bao thai" and "Moc tuyen" will be the main varieties for the main planting. The province directed all places to fertilize scientifically, maintaining a balance between nitrogen, lime, potassium, and stable manure and using combined methods of insect pest and disease prevention.

As for exports, in 1984 the export value in Ha Bac reached 400 million dong, double that of 1983.

This year, Ha Bac has set 510 million dong as the target for export value, with the specific objectives of 10,000 tons of peanuts, 8,000 tons of garlic, 1,000 tons of dried red peppers, and 5,000 tons of green vegetables.

Implementing resolution number 6 of the central echelon, Ha Bac has so far 600 agricultural cooperatives, 98 handicrafts cooperatives, and 44 enterprises that have formulated plans from the basic level according to the "four sources of capability."

In addition to conducting indoctrination sessions on and complying with resolution 6 of the central echelon, the Ha Bac Province Committee directed production and business installations in the province to continue to develop and finalize the 1985 plan before the end of January, orienting the basic level toward making the plan give priority to the targets of grain and export, making all these plans truly plans of the basic level, and enabling the province to fulfill all aspects of the 1985 plan.

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2 April 1985

AGRICULTURE

NORTH FIGHTS COLD, WORKS GROUND; SOUTH PLANTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "North Continues To Fight Cold for Seedlings, Cattle, To Work the Ground Carefully in Preparation for Transplanting When it Warms Up; South Plants Rice, Subsidiary Crops, Vegetables, Industrial Plants, at 10.5 To 47.7 Percent Increase"]

[Text] VNA--During the first days of the year, localities throughout the land have been striving hard to increase production with the winter-spring crop and attain success in commemoration of the 55th anniversary of the founding of the Party (3 February). As of 5 January, 590,160 hectares of rice had been sown countrywide, a 21.7 percent increase over the same period last year, and 322,900 hectares of short-term industrial crops, subsidiary crops, and vegetables were planted.

Over the past week, cold weather persisted in the north, with light drizzles making it hard to plant rice and subsidiary crops. The long cold spell made it impossible to take care of seedlings, so about half those planted in December died; this planting of seedlings was centralized in Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh, and the suburbs of Haiphong; and seedlings were damaged by insects in such provinces as Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, and Binh Tri Thien. Cooperatives concentrated their efforts on disease and insect control and on protecting seedlings from the cold. Many cooperatives inspected the entire area planted in seedlings and developed plans for preparing late spring seed varieties for planting to insure that there are enough seedlings to cover the entire area when they are transplanted. In spite of the cold over the past few days, many localities manned ploughs in additional shifts to work the ground fast. The north has basically finished working the ground. A number of districts and cooperatives in Ha Bac, Hai Hung, and Thanh Hoa Provinces are slow at ploughing. As of 5 January, 56,690 hectares had been transplanted in the north, a 20.9 percent increase over the same period last year, and 226,050 hectares of subsidiary crops, vegetables, and industrial crops had been planted, but this was a 3.2 to 14.2 percent decrease over the area planted at the same point in time last year. All localities are careful to work the ground carefully, take care of cattle, and spread decayed manure and duckweed in order to concentrate on transplanting the winter-spring crop on time when it warms up. Due to the bitter cold and inability to provide good care, there was a high incidence of

falls among buffaloes and cattle--triple those occurring during the same period last year in a number of places. A number of localities tried to plant thick corn as feed for buffaloes and cattle.

Localities in the south strove to take advantage of favorable weather by accelerating the pace of the rice harvest and working the winter-spring crop. Provinces harvested 907,298 hectares of 10th-month rice, a 25.3 percent increase over the same period last year. Provinces harvested the 10th-month rice fast: Song Be finished 90 percent of the area under cultivation, Minh Hai 75 percent, and Lam Dong 62 percent. Production groups, cooperatives, and peasants in the south planted 533,468 hectares in winter-spring rice, a 21.8 percent increase over the same period last year and planted from 10.4 to 47.7 percent more subsidiary crops and vegetables than over the same period last year. Hau Giang Province led southern localities in the planting of winter-spring rice, exceeding goals by 2 percent and surpassing the area covered during the 1983-1984 winter-spring crop by 5,000 hectares.

Although planting went generally fast, provinces in western Nam Bo and in the Central Highlands were slow at planting the winter-spring crop. In some areas of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, and Long An Provinces in which the early winter-spring rice was damaged by disease and insects, efforts were concentrated on spraying insecticides on time and taking care of the early planting to attain high yields and contribute to surpassing countrywide production objectives for 1985 right in the first production season of the new year.

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AGRICULTURE

1985 PROCESSED TEA PRODUCTION TO INCREASE 12 PERCENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "1985: Planting Tea in 2,000 Additional Hectares, Increasing Production of Processed Tea by 12 Percent Over 1984"]

[Text] At the beginning of the year, the Vietnam Union of Tea Enterprises (Ministry of Food Industry) already launched a "Score achievements in the spring to offer the party" emulation campaign. The tea-growing state farms in the tea cultivation zones of different localities are actively weeding, plowing and turning up the soil, applying fertilizer, cleaning up the tea-growing hills, preventing and controlling the harmful insects and ensuring good growth of tea plants for a possible harvest in mid-March. Almost all tea-growing state farms of the Tran Phu and Song Lo joint industrial and agricultural tea-growing enterprises have been increasing the areas in which pruning is done to get rid of tumors and extending the areas in which pruning is done with scissors in order to raise the average yield per hectare of tea cultivation in 1985 by from .2 to .5 ton over 1984. The tea-growing installations are preparing for having the necessary capital, technical materials and labor to grow tea in about 2,000 additional hectares this year and creating favorable conditions for quickly increasing the tea cultivation areas in the coming years.

The tea processing installations of Tran Phu, Nghia Lo, Moc Chau, Song Lo, Kim Anh, etc. are showing their self-sufficiency and creativity, repairing machines and equipment, reorganizing the assembly line, rearranging labor to make it more rational in all sections from reception of raw materials to final processing of products and thus ensuring good productivity, quality and economic results. The goal the sector has set for 1985 is to increase the volume of processed tea by 12 percent, including tea for export by 12.5 percent, compared to 1984.

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AGRICULTURE

GIONG RIENG STEPS UP TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Lam Van The, secretary, Kien Giang Provincial CPV Committee:
"Agricultural Transformation Linked With District Building in Giong Rieng"]

[Text] Giong Rieng is a district in the key rice-growing zone of Kien Giang Province; its area of 59,981 hectares includes 40,000 hectares of cultivated land. Its population of 148,000 includes 21,000 Khmer people, 18,900 Cao Dai followers and 6,800 Catholics, with 5 cathedrals and tens of pagodas and shrines.

Before the liberation, Giong Rieng had been a place of bitter contest between us and the enemy and a key area for the enemy's pacification efforts. It also had been a place where our party organization, army and people had been fighting gallantly, fighting against the enemy for every inch of soil and every man, protecting the native land and villages and defending the achievements of the revolution.

After the liberation, Giong Rieng began to move forward from a poor and backward economy. Nearly 90 percent of the cultivated area provided only a single rice crop per year, with low and unstable crop yields. The area of waste and fallow land was quite large. The soil in 75 percent of the rice-growing area was alkaline and saline.

The class division in the countryside was quite serious, with more than 2,000 out of 20,000 farmer households having no land for production. The rural bourgeoisie and rich farmers accounted for only 1 percent of these households but owned more than 5 percent of the land, mostly the good land. Almost all villages and hamlets did not have schools and classrooms. More than 65 percent of children were unable to go to school. The entire district had only one general school in the town and one small hospital.

For the last 6 years, under the leadership of the CPV Central Committee and the government, more directly under the leadership of the former and Kien Giang Provincial CPV Committee, the party organization and people of Giong Rieng District were actively carrying out the socialist transformation and building, moving the district toward progress in many aspects and building the native land while contributing to winning in the aggressive war at the border waged by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, the lackeys of the Beijing reactionaries.

On the agricultural transformation front, Giong Rieng District had so far achieved for the first time the major form of production collectives. The forms of feudal and bourgeois exploitation in the countryside were wiped out for the first time. The working farmers for the first time were their own and the masters of society, gradually wiped out poverty and backwardness, improved their standard of living and built the new rural areas. In the last 6 years, from 1978 to September 1984, along with making land adjustments, the collective economy acquired 33,418 hectares, or 83.54 percent of the cultivated area, and 23,355 households totaling 127,385 persons, or 97.31 percent of the agricultural households and 89.7 percent of the agricultural population of the district as a whole. Giong Rieng organized 1 agricultural cooperative, 659 production collectives and 40 production solidarity teams and completed the collectivizing process in 19 villages and 1 town (out of 22 villages and 1 town of the district).

The agricultural cooperativizing process in Giong Rieng District consisted of stepping up intensive cultivation, multicropping and production development. The working farmers actively improved their land, did water conservancy work, leveled crop land, used new crop varieties, applied the new crop-growing techniques and produced green and stable manure. In the last 5 years, from 1979 to 1983, Giong Rieng raised the total volume of grain production from 67,846 to 131,842 tons, with the collectives accounting for 103,000 tons, or 78 percent of the district's total grain production. The average annual rice crop yield was increased from 1.67 to 3.04 tons/hectare, with the yield obtained by the collectives reaching 3.23 tons. The area of multicropping went up from 2,339 to 11,800 hectares, mostly the land that belonged to the collectives. The grain acquired for the state increased from 6,831 to 43,207 tons, with the collectives getting 30,677 tons, or an average of 1,120 kilograms per hectare. For 3 consecutive years the district exceeded the goals assigned by the superior authorities for mobilizing grain for the state. The per capita average quantity of grain in the entire district went from 458 to 890 kilograms.

Giong Rieng for the first time achieved total agricultural production development and built the zones that were specialized in growing subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, as well as in raising animals, including 2,600 hectares of sugar cane, 1,500 hectares of potato, 2,000 hectares of pineapple,

1,600 hectares of cajuput forests, which were combined with raising shrimps and fish, and increasing the sizes of the herds to 33,440 hogs, 4,546 water buffaloes and 300,000 ducks.

In addition to developing agriculture, Giong Rieng was carrying on the transformation and construction of industry, small industry, handicrafts, commerce and socialist credit. It transformed and brought into collective production 400 small industrial and handicraft installations, including 91 rice mills, 79 sugar refineries, 10 machine repair stations (including 300 cooperation teams and 3 cooperatives). The district built and improved a tractor station having 91 tractors, a machine shop, a carpentry shop and an irrigation water-pump unit. Its industry began to be capable of repairing machines, producing manual tools and processing farm products. The agriculture-industry economic structure at the district level was gradually taking shape. The district built 23 marketing cooperatives and 23 credit cooperatives in 22 villages and 1 town. It had corporations engaged in commercial activities and dealing in synthetic materials and grain and purchasing goods for export, a seed-producing station, a plant protection station, a veterinary station, a land transportation cooperative and a river transportation cooperative. Its commercial installations all had extensions in villages, hamlets and production collectives as they were trying to purchase and control most of the goods, to control the market and prices and to properly fulfill its obligation and to make contributions to the state. Giong Rieng succeeded in building an educational and public health network extending from the district level down to the village and hamlet level and had a level-III general school and a school of supplementary education; its 23 villages and 1 town all had level-I and -II schools, with 27,410 students and 822 teachers; the district had a 120-bed hospital and 23 village public health stations with 160 doctor's assistants and physicians.

In the cooperativization of agriculture, the enemy was continually sabotaging it with many crafty designs and tricks. But with the spirit of revolutionary offensive and receiving timely leadership from the provincial and district party committees, Giong Rieng seriously reviewed the remaining shortcomings, strengthened revolutionary vigilance, on the one hand strived to suppress the reactionaries, to educate and reform those who were behind and to destroy the groups of counterrevolutionaries; on the other hand concentrated its efforts on consolidating its internal ranks and making them clean, taking disciplinary action against 181 cadres and party members, including a member of the Standing Committee of the District CPV Committee and a member of the latter who had failed to carry out the party's agricultural transformation policy; consolidated its organs and collective economic organizations and eliminated from them more than 1,000 unqualified and bad people; selected good people who had proved themselves through challenges in the movement, accepted 617 more people as new party members and gave elementary and

advanced training so as to bring 5,235 cadres into the management boards of production collectives; and organized 779 people's public security teams with 12,816 people. For 3 consecutive years, all of the military recruiting goals assigned to it by the superior echelons were overfulfilled.

It is obvious that the agricultural transformation has been a process to enlarge the productive force, to create new producing power in order to step up the development of production, to raise labor productivity and to continue making the volume of grain production increase everyday; it has been a process of struggle to simultaneously carry on three revolutions in the countryside and to determine "who is the winner" in the struggle between the roads to socialism and capitalism, between the enemy and us, with the class struggle being the real struggle that takes place continuously and decisively and is complicated and lasting. The success of the cooperativization movement in Giong Rieng has clarified the total correctness of the line, policies and resolutions of the CPV Central Committee about agricultural transformation; through this movement the reorganized working farmers have been able to create a combined strength for the development of production and have defeated all the plots and acts in the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction.

In the process of transforming its agriculture, the Giong Rieng party organization has been combining the transformation of industry and commerce with the construction and strengthening of the material and technical base, creating favorable conditions for effectively exploiting the existing land and labor potential, gradually building the agriculture-industry economic structure at the district level, drafting for the first time general plans, reorganizing production, redistributing manpower, determining anew the planned allocation of crops and animals for different areas and drafting long-term and yearly plans for every basic-level unit and every sector along the line of linking production development with stepping up the socialist enterprise. Giong Rieng has basically completed the decentralization of management for its villages, sectors and production and business units.

The success of Giong Rieng's cooperativization movement has brought the party organization great lessons in assuming leadership over the agricultural transformation, but that was only the first success. There are things that remain and many difficulties that need to be resolved as the district continues to improve quality and to make the cooperativization movement total and steady.

At the present time, since many production collectives have not yet properly drafted their overall projects and long-term socioeconomic development plans while being able to make plans for single crop seasons only, the direction to take to move forward still has to be determined and production is still left to develop in a spontaneous manner. The efforts to improve economic

management in production and business units have generated slow changes. Many production collectives have not yet fully implemented Directive No 100 of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat when signing product contracts; in many cases, they signed "blank-check" contracts. The quality of production collectives is not high enough; in some localities, they have stopped at the land-collectivization level. The collective economy has not yet been closely linked with the family-based economy in a unified plan of production collectives and cooperatives. The development of industry, small industry and handicrafts has not yet been closely linked with agricultural production, nor has it properly served the latter; in spite of the fact that large quantities of agricultural products were made, there have been no strict plans for processing, storing and selling them, and it even happened that they sometimes remained unsold in some localities.

In order to make the transformation of agriculture in Giong Rieng District move forward and become linked with building the district and strengthening the district level, the agricultural cooperativization movement must be fully stepped up. In addition to stepping up full development of agricultural production, intensive cultivation and multicropping, quickly consolidate and improve the quality of production collectives and step up the development of various forms of integration and joint enterprise so as to create favorable conditions for reaching the cooperative level. Urgently complete the collectivization of land and actively collectivize the major means of production; ceaselessly improve the management and distribution procedures, which are linked with signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers, in compliance with the directive of the secretariat; and strengthen the collective properties, the material and technical base and the funds that are not divided to the collectives. Fully develop agricultural production, which is linked with processing; and link agricultural development with small industry and handicrafts, with expanding various occupations, fully using local labor and making a laborer work 200-300 days per year, and with producing more wealth and improving the standard of living. Closely link the collective economy with the family-based economy and guide the latter toward producing large quantities of commodities.

Continue to consolidate and build marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives down to the hamlet level and link them with production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. Strive to train agricultural cadres, first the cadres in charge of managing production collectives and agricultural cooperatives; at the same time, actively build the on-the-spot revolutionary force and enlarge the party, youth union, mass organizations and public security and military forces; and have positive plans and measures to urgently build the material and technical base and the units that serve the district's production and enterprises while perfecting the machinery that ensures serving them for the benefit of agriculture.

In order to properly satisfy the above-mentioned need the important thing to do now is to have the project for total socioeconomic development and long-term, 5-year or 3-year, and annual plans, as well as plans for every crop season, to be drafted from the basic level up.

The initial results of the agricultural cooperativization movement linked with building the district and strengthening the district level in Giong Rieng have shown that there still are many difficulties as it moves forward and that efforts must be concentrated on overcoming this complex situation for another period of time. But as Giong Rieng has succeeded, we are convinced that other districts in the province will also succeed.

In the light of the resolutions and directives of the party, with the proud revolutionary tradition, determination and efforts of the party organization and working people, we will surely achieve in 1985 a basic completion of the agricultural cooperativization movement in the entire province and contribute to successfully implementing the resolutions of the 3rd Kien Giang Party Organization Congress and 5th Party Congress.

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AGRICULTURE

PREPARATIONS COMPLETED FOR STOPPING RIVER WATER FLOW

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 85 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Phu Khanh: Da Ban Water Conservancy Project Gets Ready To Stop River Water Flow "]

[Text] At the end of January 1985, Water Conservancy Building Corporation 7 (Ministry of Water Conservancy) and other units involved in the project of Phu Khanh Province basically completed preparing for the necessary conditions to stop the flow of the river at the Da Ban water conservancy project site -- a key project built by the central administration in Phu Khanh.

In 1984, they stepped up the execution of the project and doubled the volume of work achieved in 1983. Phu Khanh Province invested 3,000 additional tons of cement and 40 million dong in order to contribute to ensuring the rate of progress in completing the project. By now they basically completed construction of the sluices, channels, flood overflow gates, with the main dam reaching a height of 46 meters, a total volume of earth built and dug totaling close to .5 million cubic meters and 25,000 cubic meters of concrete. Ninh Hoa, Van Ninh and Cam Ranh Districts and the Municipality of Nha Trang in the last 5 years contributed 1.5 million work days, dug and built 700,000 cubic meters of earth, completed the construction of 30 kilometers of canals and ditches, and especially 10 kilometers of main channels which included 40 various categories of projects attached to them.

To get prepared for stopping the water flow on the 55th anniversary of the establishment of the party, in January 1985, the work site as a whole poured 390 cubic meters of concrete, built 300 cubic meters of rocks for paving purpose and 6,000 cubic meters of earth, improved the main channel and canals N2 and NA, and worked for stopping the river water flow and getting water for some cultivated areas in the winter-spring season. On the 4th day of Tet, Phu Khanh Province and the units concerned reviewed the preparatory work; recommended some positive measures about supplying materials, fuels and labor; completed some remaining work; and tried to ensure fulfillment of the plan to stop the river water flow.

AGRICULTURE

NAM BO PROVINCES MOVE TOWARD SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 85 p 2

[Article: "Nam Bo Provinces Make Land Adjustment in 389,000 Hectares, Build 23,644 Collectives and 365 Agricultural Cooperatives, Get 52 Percent of Farmer Families and 45 Percent of Cultivated Area Into Collective Production"]

[Text] In the last few years, particularly in 1984, the socialist transformation of agriculture in the (former) Nam Bo provinces was showing some new developments. The land adjustments made by different localities affected more than 389,000 hectares, with land being distributed and given to nearly 309 families of poor farmers having little or no land to use to develop production. In only 4 years (1981-1984) the provinces made adjustments that affected more than 105,000 hectares and distributed land to more than 120,000 farmer families.

Land adjustments were basically completed in the small-cultivated-area and high-yielding rice-growing zones and were being carried out in an urgent manner in the floating rice-growing zone, which had a small population and few laborers. In addition to making land adjustments, the farmers widely extended their movement to join production solidarity teams, production collectives and agricultural, marketing and credit cooperatives and to build the new countryside. As of the end of September 1984, the localities succeeded in building 23,644 collectives and 365 agricultural cooperatives and got 52 percent of the families and 45 percent of the cultivated area into collective production. The provinces also built 23,000 production solidarity teams and succeeded in getting 80 percent of those farmer families who had been working on an individual basis trained and prepared for moving toward setting up collectives.

Tien Giang Province, 20 districts and 628 villages in different localities basically completed the cooperativization of agriculture in the form of collectives and cooperatives. Most production collectives were doing good business and getting higher rice crop yields and production compared to the individual

farmers. Many collectives succeeded in expanding their businesses and enterprises. There were more and more good examples of excellent production and of outstanding fulfillment of the obligation to the state. All localities did have some good examples of association and joint enterprises among the cooperatives and production collectives and between the collective agricultural economic units and the marketing and credit cooperatives aimed at expanding production and business, supplying materials, processing farm products, making products available to consumers and raising the income of the collective economy. Most of these units adopted the system of signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers, obtained good effects and results in many ways, had a good persuading power toward farmers and created favorable conditions for the cooperativization movement to grow both in breadth and in depth in the coming years.

The cadres in charge of management in the collectives and cooperatives and at the village, district and provincial levels gained additional experience in combining the transforming task with building the countryside and socialist agriculture in the grain-producing zones. More attention was paid to providing cadres with advanced training than before. In 3 years (1982-1984), the provinces provided 400,000 basic-level cadres with advanced professional training in collective economic management and at the same time made important contributions to building the party and local administration. Many localities linked the task of transforming agriculture with that of transforming industry and commerce; provided guidance for farmers' organizations to go into collectivized work at appropriate levels, from low to high, and on appropriate scales, with total reliance on the solidarity of the working farmers and a resolute struggle against the bourgeoisie and rich farmers to limit and wipe out from the roots all forms of exploitation of the laborers in the countryside; and at the same time, gradually built the material and technical base and the welfare projects aimed at building the new countryside and the new socialist man.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PERFECT CONTRACTING SYSTEM IN CONSTRUCTION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Perfect the Contracting System in Construction"]

[Text] Following the motto of engaging in concentrated and rapid construction, soon putting the projects into use and manifesting the effects of investments, the construction industry is applying the contracting form more and more widely. At some places, including work sites that are building large-scale projects, more than 80 percent of the workers have participated in making contracts using many different forms and quotas. These include volume contracts, project category contracts and contracts based on the stage of construction and installation in conjunction with wages and bonuses.

At almost all the units that have used contracting forms, the initial results show that this has achieved much better results than paying a daily wage or contracting out each job separately. The rate of construction and installation is faster, and project quality has been maintained. Each person, section, unit and enterprise has a better sense of responsibility. The workers and cadres are earning more money. The work sites have been able to overcome a number of immediate difficulties concerning living conditions, and they are managing the materials, equipment, vehicles and machinery better. The laborers have become very aware of being thrifty. Contracting is an important economic form for exploiting the capabilities of the laborers, ensuring equitable distribution and tying responsibilities to interests in a unified system. Contracts also stimulate the cadres and workers to use the technical advances in construction in order to increase productivity, improve quality and put the project into use quickly.

Capital construction management must be improved based on the guideline: expand contracting in construction and installation by applying the contracting forms in conjunction with end products and coordinate wage, bonus and material and management expenditure contracts. In organizing construction and installation, the person who issues the contracts is the director of the unit; the people who accept the contracts

are the construction and installation units. Even though progress has been made in using the contracting form, the progress has not been even or widespread, even in civil construction, industry, communications or water conservancy or among the state or collective forces. A number of places have not made good preparations concerning ideological understanding, material conditions and cadre management capabilities. Because of this, after contracts have been signed and operations have been underway for a time, there are shortages of this and that and some places and elements sometimes send nonspecific contracts to the units. After finishing a job or project, some units have to wait for weeks since preparations have not been made for the next job. While some places have sufficient material conditions to fulfill the contracts, particularly the simple contracts, because this form requires management cadres and professional and rear service elements that are active and creative, speed and timely coordination and because it involves more work than the old forms, many people fear the difficulties and are timid and hesitant in using this form. Also, a number of functional and professional organizations concerned are slow in preparing documents, unify things and guide the production installations in paying wages and bonuses, calculating unit prices, setting labor and material norms, organizing transportation and supplying materials and equipment. These shortcomings limit expanding the contracting form, a management form that has shown itself to be suited to and highly effective in organizing the construction of projects.

Perfecting the contracting system in capital construction is a pressing requirement in eliminating bureaucratic management procedures, changing economic management in general and capital construction management in particular and manifesting the collective ownership rights of the laborers in productive labor in order to increase productivity, quality and results. First of all, contracting must be expanded in construction and installation, and the construction workers must receive a rational income in order to increase labor productivity, encourage people to be frugal in using materials, reduce production costs, improve quality and soon put the projects into use. The project, project category and large-volume contracts must be applied widely in order to bind more closely contracting and end results in construction. Wage contracts must be coordinated with material and management expense contracts, and grain and food supply contracts must be issued. There must be a concrete system of rewards and fines for saving materials, completing project construction on schedule and maintaining quality. Contract unit prices must be rational, and essential living conditions must be provided so that the construction workers will be content to work at work sites where the work is hard and life is difficult. The lessons must be learned and the good methods of the work sites and localities in using contracting forms must be disseminated widely. More attention must be given to planning the construction, readying adequate materials and equipment, setting rational labor norms, organizing suitable contracting units, manifesting the collective intelligence of the workers and

civil servants and complying strictly with the capital construction procedures. These are the essential conditions for expanding the contracting forms and ensuring that they are carried out effectively.

In carrying out the contracts, not only is it necessary to do much work quickly, but it is essential to fulfill adequately the project construction and installation quality requirements and hit the integrated targets, which are to increase productivity and improve construction quality and results. The construction work sites must readjust labor organization, strengthen the product quality control system, implement the quality control procedures strictly during construction and installation and test and approve the projects.

Perfecting the contracting system in capital construction is the responsibility of the entire construction sector and of the management echelons and primary level units.

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